The Bombay Gazette

983.—New Series. BOMBAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

[illegible] BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Subscription to the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Quarterly and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the Proprietor of the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] with Government, despatch [illegible] above with Mails, Passengers, [illegible] every fourteen days.

[illegible] 1,867 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander [illegible] despatched on THURSDAY, the [illegible]

		September 1874
	Tuticorin	25
	Colombo	26
	Galle	27
	Negapatam	30
		October.
	Madras	2
	Coconada	3
	Vizagapatam	4
	Bimlipatam	5
	Gopaulpore	6
	False Point	7
	Arrives at CALCUTTA	9

[illegible] can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible] be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] WITH THE PERSIAN GULF AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] every week to the [illegible], touching at KURRACHEE, [illegible], MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, [illegible], and MAHOMERAH.

[illegible] 1,0[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 9th [illegible]

		September 1874.
	Leave BUSREH	30
	Mahomerah	[illegible]
	Fao	30
	Bushire	Oct. 3
	Linga	[illegible]
	Bunder Abbas	[illegible]
	Muscat	11
	Gwadur	[illegible]
	Kurrachee	[illegible]
	Arrive BOMBAY	[illegible]

[illegible] be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible] COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Contract with Government, [illegible] connection with the weekly service [illegible] will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra [illegible] Saturday at the same hour.

[illegible] 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible] despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th Sep[illegible]

[illegible], 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible] will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th [illegible]

[illegible] will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES. [illegible] Transit [illegible] through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£22	£15	£4
	[illegible]	22	[illegible]
	38	24	9
	38	25	9-10
	50	34	[illegible]
	50	34	14
	50	34	14
	50	34	14
	52	35	11-10

Including Wine. Without food.

[illegible] free of charge. Children not above [illegible]

[illegible] STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

[illegible] THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

[illegible] SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

[illegible] for passage, freight and rates of freight, etc., apply to

[illegible] CARDONA,

Agent Rubattino Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

[illegible] CLASS MEDAL AWARD.

[illegible] Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S [illegible] REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted [illegible] Department. The New Zealand and New [illegible] Reprints of special Articles from [illegible] leading journals, on competitive trials [illegible] Price Lists, can be obtained on application [illegible] ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, [illegible] Strand, London, W.C. (the only [illegible]), [illegible] Rifles, with all necessary [illegible]

[illegible] AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

[illegible] Proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

[illegible] Railway stations present as [illegible] before the public [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL [illegible] COMPANY.

[illegible] Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamer [illegible] be despatched [illegible] Mails as follows:—

[illegible] Southampton [illegible]

[illegible] October.

Passengers [illegible] Malta, Gibraltar, and [illegible] freight, and the [illegible]

Passengers to [illegible] and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but can proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and [illegible] previous to shipment.

[illegible] Steamer will leave the New [illegible] Head at Mazagon [illegible] on the day of sailing.

[illegible] can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

Messina, Naples, [illegible], Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles and New York.

[illegible] D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On Monday, [illegible] from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALACCA, (1,698 tons and 360 H.P.,) [illegible] D. SHALLARD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and [illegible] Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no [illegible] will be allowed on any [illegible] for which [illegible] is not lodged in the Company's [illegible] on Friday [illegible]

[illegible] D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

[illegible] SALE OF [illegible] PROPERTY.

THIS [illegible] SATURDAY, the [illegible] MENESSE [illegible] by public auction [illegible] the under-[illegible] and at the risk of the mortgagee [illegible] Bayabai, [illegible] and [illegible] Mahomed [illegible] and by order [illegible]

All that [illegible] ground together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, [illegible] on the [illegible] Chimna Butcher Street [illegible] containing by admeasurement about [illegible] square yards, and assessed [illegible] Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible] and bounded on the east by the Chimna Butcher street, on the west by the Khoja street, [illegible] north by the house of Syed Ahmed bin Syed [illegible], and on the south by the ground of Khoja [illegible] house of Butcher [illegible]

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

BOMONJEE BOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION at the Room of the Undersigned, No. 6, Forbes Street.

2 New Best-shaped [illegible] Carriages with Lamps, suitable for one or pair. Price for each, Rs. 700.

1 Ditto [illegible] with Lamps.

2 Dog Carts with Lamps.

[illegible]

1 Second-hand [illegible] Office Brougham. Price Rs. 155.

A nearly new [illegible] Brougham, suitable for one or pair, by Shanks, [illegible]

Also,

A few sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Buggy Harnesses, with round [illegible]. Price Rs. 30.

BOMONJEE BOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 5th September 1874.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

[illegible]......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.

[illegible]......1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.

[illegible]......1873—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.

[illegible]......1873—THE SILVER MEDAL.

[illegible]......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER [illegible]

[illegible] SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, [illegible] de Cologne, &c. manufactured in Bond, [illegible]

PRICE LIST [illegible]

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; [illegible] therefore be sent direct [illegible] The goods are [illegible] by all respectable [illegible] throughout the World.

[illegible] KEMP & Co.

[illegible] TRADE MARK. [illegible]

WREATH [illegible] RAMPANT GARDANT. [illegible] CROWN [illegible]

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

[illegible] READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., [illegible] Railway Co.'s [illegible] Time Tables will [illegible] Guide.

The GUIDE, having a [illegible] circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and others, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

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[illegible]

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Routes by Steamers.

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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the [illegible] Roads of Western India.

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[illegible]

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus, [illegible]

Agents:—

Bombay—Thacker, Vining & Co., [illegible]

Allahabad—Kellner & Co.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] ROAD THEATRE.

[illegible] ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 5TH SEPT. 1874.

The Amateurs have the honour to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay, that they will appear as above in a new five-act Romance [illegible] written for the Club by the author of "Solomon's Sword," and entitled,

LANGDARIN: OR, THE LAME [illegible]

This piece abounds in novel and striking scenic effects, amidst which may be seen

A RAILWAY TRAIN

AND

A BIG STEAM BOAT,

[illegible] PASSENGERS & ALL.

The Drama will be followed by an operatic farce of CHUHA VA BILLEE: OR, THE RATS AND THE CATS!

Reserved Seats...... Rs. 3.

[illegible] open at [illegible] Trouble begins at 8-30.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Tickets at [illegible] & Co.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. PARAMESE are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claims for short delivery or damage will be entertained under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Paramese.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank, Her Majesty's Treasury, Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th, to TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE HOLKAR (STATE) RAILWAY, VIA KHUNDWA.

The PUBLIC are informed that TRAFFIC of all descriptions can now be BOOKED through via KHUNDWA, between any Stations on the Holkar (State) Railway, and of this and the other Railways with which there are through booking arrangements.

Information as to the rates and fares and the classification of [illegible] on the Holkar (State) Railway, can be obtained on application at Stations or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 4th September 1874.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—NOTICE.—In addition to the business already advertised to be brought before the Meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held on the [illegible] the following letter will be laid before the Meeting:—

[illegible] Municipal Commissioner to the Chairman of the [illegible] regarding the proposed increase to the [illegible]

2. [illegible] dated 3rd instant, to J. A. Forbes, Esquire, [illegible] the Corporation, stating that the Memorial of the [illegible] to the Government of India, dated 12th August, has been forwarded on, and that it will afford the Government [illegible] much pleasure if the [illegible] the Government contribution for Police purposes.

[illegible] WYNDHAM BARROW,

Clerk [illegible] and Secretary [illegible]

Bombay, Municipal Office, [illegible] 1874.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES, BY S. MORDAN & Co.

These Machines are strongly recommended for their superior strength, finish, and extreme accuracy of adjustment.

To Weigh [illegible] and 8 tolas	Rs.	8
" [illegible] 16 "		[illegible]
" 16 " 32 "		20 0
Mordan's Letter Weighers with Porcelain [illegible], engraved with rates of Inland and Overland postage, to weigh 16 ounces and 32 tolahs		25 8
Graves' Portable Letter Weigher, [illegible] and 4 tolahs, simple, accurate, and not liable to derangement. Price in [illegible]		4 8

THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOLDING [illegible] BEDSTEADS, compact and portable, [illegible] 6 by 2 [illegible], can be put [illegible] up into a canvass bag when travelling. Price ...... Rs. 35 0

WATER-PROOF ROLL CORK MATtrasses, may be used with or without [illegible] and are equally portable. Size 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. 16 0

WATER-PROOF GROUND SHEETS, [illegible] 12

AIR BEDS, MACINTOSH'S VULCANIZED, [illegible] by 2 ft. 6, with pair of bellows for [illegible] 45 0

AIR PILLOWS, of different shapes and sizes.

THACKER, VINING & CO

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED for the Cathedral CHOIR 2 LEADING VOICES, Tenor and Bass. Knowledge of Music Essential. Liberal remuneration. Apply on FRIDAY or TUESDAY [illegible] at the Cathedral between 5 and 6 P.M.

DINNEFORD'S [illegible] M[illegible]

[illegible] ACIDITY [illegible] STOMACH, HEARTBURN, [illegible] GOUT AND [illegible]

and [illegible] aperient for [illegible] for Ladies, Children, and [illegible] *regular* use in [illegible]

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—THACKER & Co., Bombay, [illegible]

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Waddings.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES, [illegible] and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, W[illegible] Cartridges [illegible]

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

[illegible] only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, and 17[illegible] Piccadilly.

Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

M[illegible] of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

[illegible] SPARKS [illegible]

Sends his First-Class Boots and [illegible] for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition [illegible]

[illegible] DIES' Kid Walking Boots, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES.

NOW READY, MR. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four [illegible] Learned and [illegible] Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut [illegible] of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 10, Borah Bazar Street.

A TEMPORARY MEASURE.—THE SUB-REGISTRY OFFICES of MANDVEE and BROOLESHWUR [illegible] the Small Cause Court building to the Government [illegible] in Meadow Street, Fort. On and from [illegible] the above-named Sub-Registry [illegible] will be located in House No. [illegible], in the Kalbadevi Road.

BYRAMJEE [illegible] SHOY, Registrar [illegible] Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd September 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my Wife, GOOLBAI, daughter of the late BAPOOJEE [illegible] ENTERKIWALLA, has remained [illegible] from ME for the last four years without my permission or consent, and that during that time I have remitted several sums of money for the maintenance of herself and my two infant daughters. All persons are therefore hereby warned that I shall not be responsible for any debt or debts incurred or which shall hereafter be incurred by my said Wife, Goolbai. I also refer to the Notice in the "Bombay Gazette" from the [illegible] August 1874, inclusive, in the above [illegible].—Dated this [illegible] day of August 1874.

JOMJEE [illegible]

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the [illegible] September 1874, [illegible] Masts, Yards, [illegible] Copper [illegible] condemned IRON BOILERS of [illegible] DAGMAR, &c., &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT, Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th August 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are INVITED for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company from Ships in Harbour for a period of 3 years from 1st October 1874.

Conditions of contract and the [illegible] upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, and superscribed "Tenders for Landing and Delivering Consignments," must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, not later than noon on MONDAY, the 9th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, [illegible] August 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers [illegible] per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on [illegible] for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

—The Undersigned [illegible] from the [illegible] Office, [illegible] arranged with Messrs. YOUNG & Co., of Bombay, to continue the BUSINESS of the AGENCY until further [illegible]

[illegible] MARTIN.

28th August 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt [illegible] improvements, and afford the increased facilities [illegible] with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, [illegible] obtained on application to,

PEILE & Co., Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, July, 1874.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the [illegible] September 1874, at 3 o'clock p.m. for the following purposes:—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.

To declare a Dividend.

The [illegible] September, [illegible] days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

[illegible] Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th August 1874.

VOLKART UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the [illegible] ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 5th September, at [illegible] to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report, Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1874 and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

[illegible] appoint three Directors in the place of those retiring [illegible] who are eligible for re-election.

[illegible] an Auditor for the ensuing year and [illegible] his remuneration.

[illegible] TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be closed from the 20th AUGUST to 5th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,[illegible],000
THE TRANSATLANTIC AND REINSURANCES INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	[illegible],000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,0[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	[illegible],000
THE [illegible] WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	[illegible]
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	50[illegible]
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	[illegible],000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	[illegible],000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,[illegible],000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in [illegible] the above [illegible] the UNDERSIGNED [illegible] and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

IN HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

[illegible]

[illegible] No. 491 of 1874. APPEAL [illegible]

[illegible] TUBACK, [illegible] residing [illegible] the Fort, Bombay [illegible] Plaintiff, Appellant.

[illegible]

[illegible] Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the [illegible] advertised to be sold in the Office of the Commissioner [illegible] at three o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the Ninth day of September next, is postponed until further Notice.—Dated this 31st day of August 1874.

CHARLES [illegible] FOX, Commissioner.

UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. [illegible] back horses to win the St. Leger.

[illegible] 1, 2, 3

Closes at noon [illegible] 16th September 1874. Telegrams [illegible] up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa [illegible]

Full particulars [illegible] Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW HATS AND HELMETS,

LINCOLN BENNETT AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Dress Hats [illegible] Co.	12 8	14 0
Drab—ventilated	8 8	10 0
L. & B. Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Extra Fine [illegible]		
" Fawn Drab do.	[illegible]	23 0

FELT HATS.

Ryde, Bell Crown, Soft Top	6 8	8
Elgin, Stiff Brim, Moderate Height	7 0	8 0

	Cash.	Credit.
Carr[illegible]—Half Stiff	8	
Tiverton—Stiff, [illegible] High Flat Crown	7 8	8
Torquay [illegible] shape, extra quality	9 0	10
Edinboro—High [illegible]		8 8
Kirtle—Moderate Round Crown	7 8	8 8

Straw [illegible] hats	3	
[illegible]		
[illegible] Turbans		
Calcutta [illegible]	2	
Tweed Hats		5 12
Scotch Caps		12
Seal [illegible] Turbans		

WHITE REGULATION HELMETS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt	14	16 0
Extra quality, with additional Layers of Cork—very strong	16	18 0
The same shape, covered with White Drill, the best [illegible] made, cleaned in a few minutes	20 0	23

A NEW INTRODUCTION.

Asquith & Co.'s Celebrated [illegible] Shikar Helmet, made to resist The Hottest Sun, covered with [illegible] Leather Bound [illegible]

The same shape [illegible] Drill, on Cork and [illegible]

Extra quality—Double [illegible] made [illegible]

	Rs. a.	Rs.
Drab Helmet, wide Brim, [illegible] Crown, very light	8 8	10 0
A Special Shape for Ladies, line with Cork, and fitted with Silk Pad	9 8	
Drab Helmets, Double Felt throughout, with patent Inner Band, Easy Fitting	18	
[illegible] Stalkers, for Early Morning, Ventilated		

ASQUITH & COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS.

No. 1 Sweep ...... Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 " ...... " 10 (ten)

3 (THREE) per cent. will be DEDUCTED from the total amount of each Sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses, Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) will be divided among those who draw starters, EXCEPT the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd HORSES in each Sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The Winner to take [illegible] (two-thirds),

The Second Horse to take [illegible],

The Third Horse to take 1/12 [illegible]

To close at noon (Gun-fire) on the [illegible] September, and the Drawing to take place at 6 p.m. [illegible] at Messrs. Parker's rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will Not be allotted [illegible] Applications will receive [illegible] of first [illegible] be acknowledged [illegible] amounting to Rs. 10 or upwards.

All applications to be addressed, and money orders and drafts, &c., to be made payable, FREE [illegible] UMBALLA,

To THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger [illegible]

[illegible] NOTICE.

The Umballa [illegible] Leger "Pari Mutuel" 1874 will commence business on the [illegible] August 1874 and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (16th September 1874).

[illegible]

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

[illegible] STOCK [illegible]

Jewellery [illegible] English and Parisian, and [illegible] Watches and Clocks of every description [illegible]

[illegible] both English and [illegible]

[illegible] Electro-plated [illegible]

And a [illegible] varied Assortment of

[illegible] FANCY GOODS

[illegible] AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION [illegible]

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large addition to [illegible] on the present charges [illegible] duty, [illegible] prices for all classes of [illegible] stock will be found not higher than the ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of [illegible]

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS, HEAD ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

[illegible] ING AND [illegible] AGENCY.

[illegible] MANOCKJEE [illegible]

[illegible] Furniture, Crockery [illegible]

[illegible] Europe [illegible]

ROWLAND [illegible] CO., SADDLERY AND [illegible] ESTABLISHMENT, 12, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS [illegible]

ORDERS [illegible] attended to, and [illegible] Saddlery, Harness, &c., [illegible] executed.

[illegible] ORDERS should be accompanied by a [illegible] or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED [illegible] JUNE 1873.

RUSSELL & CO.

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	
FRENCH CALF or Enamel Leather [illegible] Golosh Boots	11	13 0
[illegible] Elastic or [illegible] Boots	14	0
CALF [illegible] or Enamel [illegible] or Elastic [illegible] Shoes	8	0

[illegible] Price List [illegible] less [illegible] per [illegible] for Cash Payments.

[illegible]

RICHARD PA[illegible]

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY.

Cleaning and Reviving [illegible]

Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES [illegible] PLATED WITH THIS PASTE [illegible] A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, Rs. 2 and [illegible]

Full directions with each [illegible]

PREPARED ONLY

HULSE [illegible]

MEDICAL [illegible]

[illegible] SMITH'S [illegible]

[illegible]

Silver Spoons [illegible]			
Ditto.			
[illegible]			15 0
12 Dessert [illegible]			10 0
12 Table Forks			
12 Dessert Spoons			

[illegible] NOTICES.

[illegible] PESTONJEE [illegible] Meadow Street,

[illegible] from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the [illegible] GENERAL [illegible] extensive STOCK of [illegible] Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions. Rich [illegible] Glassware, [illegible] and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, [illegible] Dessert Knives [illegible] Knives, Mappin [illegible] Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Dessert Services [illegible], Florentine Jugs, and [illegible] Also [illegible] received, ex Timour, a consignment of [illegible] Rods. Also a [illegible] able [illegible] very moderate. [illegible] hired for a day [illegible]

CAMPBELL'S "PLANTATION TOBACCO,"

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.

"PLANTATION WORKS"

DINDIGUL,

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

have [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible] STREET, POONA.

[illegible] BOMBAY.

[illegible] to whom applications should be made [illegible]

[illegible] Cigars.

20 per [illegible] of [illegible] 00 Cigars.

[illegible] Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s own Plantation [illegible]

FAVRE, [illegible] CO.,

[illegible] ORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW [illegible] of

[illegible] TIME-PIECES [illegible] by 1/4 inch [illegible]

PATENT LEVER [illegible] with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its [illegible] correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, [illegible]

[illegible] Escapement ...... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL [illegible]

WATCHES, [illegible] Lever Escapement ...... Rs. 45

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

[illegible]

ASTHMA,

COLDS,

HOARSENESS,

CONSUMPTION (Incipient),

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

[illegible] no opium nor any deleterious drug [illegible] the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence [illegible] in its beneficial effects.

[illegible] in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S [illegible] BONS OR WORM TABLETS, [illegible] VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and [illegible] most agreeable method of administering [illegible] for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is [illegible] children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes [illegible] Chemists [illegible] Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, [illegible] Export Chemist and Druggist.

[illegible] for Bombay.—TREACHER & Co.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH.

[illegible] MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

[illegible] STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY [illegible] LAWN MOWERS.

[illegible] IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON [illegible] MACHINERY [illegible]—FOUNTAINS [illegible]

[illegible] FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

[illegible] RACKS

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, [illegible] H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods [illegible] carefully packed and shipped.

Orders through Merchants, [illegible] with reference or payment [illegible] shipment.

*** State that [illegible] are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH; ENGLAND.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups,

Jams [illegible]

[illegible]

Tart Fruits, [illegible]

[illegible], Lisbon Apples [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Potted [illegible]

[illegible] Salmon, Oysters [illegible]

[illegible] Salmon and Herrings.

Herrings [illegible] Sardines,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Blackwell [illegible]

Fresh and [illegible]

[illegible]

Soups in Pint and Quart Tins,

[illegible]

Peas, Carrots, Beans [illegible] Vegetables,

[illegible] and Cheese,

Preserved [illegible]

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,

Bologna Sausages,

Yorkshire Game Pies,

Yorkshire Pork Pâtés,

Tongues, Game, Poultry,

Plum Puddings,

Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM [illegible] & Co., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM [illegible] STORES [illegible]

[illegible] purchasing the Bottles or Jars with native [illegible] productions, they should [illegible] be destroyed [illegible]

Goods [illegible] always [illegible] detection [illegible]

NOTICES.

[illegible] ASSOCIATED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY [illegible]

CALL OF [illegible] PER SHARE.

[illegible] CALL of Rs. 250 per Share [illegible] has been made payable [illegible] Bombay Banking Corporation, [illegible] at the rate [illegible]

[illegible] Board [illegible]

COOVERJEE [illegible]

WM. WATSON & Co.,

[illegible]

[illegible] AGENCY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL [illegible]

Every information [illegible] given on application [illegible]

JEMSETJEE [illegible]

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL [illegible]

KALBADEVI [illegible]

BOMBAY.

BEGS to invite the attention of [illegible] GENTLEMEN [illegible] Blackwood and Teakwood [illegible] Room, Dining-room, [illegible] Offices, [illegible] &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS [illegible], Folding Beds [illegible] Camp Cots, [illegible] Tent [illegible]

[illegible]

CROCKERIES.—Dinner [illegible]

[illegible]

The large patronage [illegible] the Presidency, and having [illegible] Furniture [illegible] Goods [illegible] the Begum of Bhopal, [illegible] their kind support.

SIMPSON AND [illegible]

CARRIAGE BUILDERS [illegible]

S. & Co., with reference to the [illegible] beg to bring to the notice of [illegible] latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to [illegible] ORDERS [illegible] DESCRIPTION [illegible]

[illegible] and full-sized [illegible]

BISMARCK and ELCHO [illegible]

THE LATEST DESIGNS [illegible] Landaus, with patent [illegible]

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, [illegible] Victoria, and [illegible] Wales Angular Phaetons fitted with [illegible] boxes, for driving, and patent [illegible] instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent [illegible] Hinges, giving greater width of doorway.

SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted [illegible] full sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS [illegible] convertible into Waggonette [illegible] at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria [illegible] Carts, with [illegible]

C. AND [illegible] SPRINGS [illegible]

[illegible]

WINES FOR SALE [illegible]

[illegible] CONSIGNMENT [illegible]

[illegible]

S. [illegible] London.

[illegible] LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE [illegible]

			per doz.
[illegible]		[illegible]	"
CLARET—[illegible]		[illegible]	"
[illegible]		24	"
[illegible]		23	"

[illegible]

VOLKART BROTHERS, [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] January [illegible]

WINES for SALE at the [illegible]

[illegible]

R. M[illegible]	20	"
Do. [illegible]		"
J. Sandeman [illegible]	24	"
Carbonell [illegible]	24	"
M. [illegible] Son's		"
CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] père and fils		"
Do. [illegible] Qts.		"
Do. Magnums	88	"
Arthur [illegible] Browning's Qts.	30	"
J. Sandeman and Son's [illegible]		"
Do. [illegible]	11	"
CLARET—R. [illegible] & Co.'s [illegible] Estephe		"
[illegible] Margaux		"

Also [illegible] BASKET [illegible] WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. [illegible] TROBUS & Co.

SHERRY [illegible] per dozen.

[illegible]

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

[illegible] HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

[illegible] shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—[illegible] HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are [illegible] TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their [illegible]

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. SERVANJEE COOVERJEE & Co. Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS. AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 4TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales. In Reuter's quotations the only alterations are a reduction of ⅛d. in G. F. Hingunghaut, and an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid Orleans. This morning's market opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 6,000. A further decline of 1s. per cent. is reported in Coffee, Mid Plantation Ceylon being now quoted at 113s. 6d. per cent., but in the other produce markets there is no change.

The weekly report of the Bank of England is much less favourable than was expected, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having decreased from 48½ to 46½ per cent. while the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills has advanced from 3 to 3¼ per cent. Consols this morning were at 92¼; French Rentes at 100, Bar Silver at 58d per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no alteration of any kind and as usual on mail day very little business of any kind. For next mail there are indications of an easier tendency, Banks being willing drawers at to day's rates. On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at unchanged values.

SHARES are firm without, however, any notice able change in values.

COTTON is depressed, and there are no buyers on European account.

FREIGHTS by steamer are quiet at £2 to £2-1-3 by sailing ship, purely nominal, the only vessel on the berth being the Marian Moore, for which it is difficult to give an exact quotation.

In IMPORTS there has been nothing whatever doing and prices are quite unchanged.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	No. paid up.	[illegible]	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct	Agra Bank	93
11,000	1,000	all	12pct	Bank of Bengal	1,420
13,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	768
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	505
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	315
40,000	25¼	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct	National Bank of India	123
1,?0	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,060
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	1,660
850	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,110
800	1,000	all	70 p.a.	Bombay United	1,600
1,600	150	110	25*	Broach Mills	265
900	1,000	150		Colaba Spinning	1,445
2,400	1,000	all	100p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755 xd
1,500	1,25?	all		Fleming S. W. Co	1,435
1,500	1,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	1,530
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,100
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible] p.a.	Jewraj Baliloo Mills	[illegible]
600	1,000	1,0?		Khandeish Spinning	1,3?0
300	1,250	1,000		Madras Spinning	1,135
350	1,000	850	65p.a.	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
600	1,000	al		Manockji Petit's	1,450 xd
800	1,000	all	100p a	Morarjee Spinning	1,660
800	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	3,950 xd
600	1,250	20		Prince of Wales Spinning	290
60	1,000	1,000	150p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	31p.a.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85?	100p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,850
250	2000	1,10?	150 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	500	all	15p c	Albert Ginning Co.	630
300	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,000
250	1,000	500		Alfred Mills Co	1,10?
150	12,000	4,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co	4,000
125	2,500	all		Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	100pa	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	290
350	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	850
150	1,000			Carwar Company	700
500	1,500	all	175 p.	Colaba Press Co	5,200
350	9,000	all	250p.	East India Press Co	2,000
150	6,500	all	300 p.	Fort Press Co	4,300
300	1,000	2,000	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	150
300	500	all	100 p.	Frene Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,400	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	450
200	400	350	30 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575
600	2,000	2000		Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co	1,225
400	500	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co	470
100				Sind Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	1,500	1,500	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras	850
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	40 pa	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,025

* Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	20	1¼	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic week ending 29th August 1874.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,510	12	0
Merchandise	1,28,387	5	0
Electric Telegraph	395	0	0
Earth Trains	605	0	0
Total Rs.	1,87,108	1	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles Total Rs.	1,56,874	3	7
Increase Rs.	30,233	13	5

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, Monday Evening.

THERE has been no movement towards dearer money during the past week but there has been rather more borrowing on Government Securities outside the Bank of Bengal, though for what purposes it is difficult to say, trade remaining entirely without revival. The changes in the Bank's last Statement are of some extent, but are probably almost entirely the result of financing the new Loan. The Government balances have gone up 60 lakhs, now standing at nearly 5 crores of rupees; and the Government Securities held by the Bank have increased 20 lakhs, now amounting to nearly 2 crores The Bills Discounted are 23 lakhs up, and the "Other Deposits" 12 lakhs down; but on the other hand, there has been a reduction of 16 lakhs in the Loans and Credits on Government Paper, so that the cash-balances are stronger by 20 lakhs for the week. The mercantile demand for money, therefore, continues quite unimportant, and, contrary to expectation, the Bank is better off this week than last.

EXCHANGE:—*Sterling.*—The tendency to re-action which manifested itself last week has further developed. There was rather a weak tone in the market all last week, although rates did not recede, and Bank Bills were obtainable all through at last mail's closing prices. Business has again been limited both in buying and selling, and is likely to remain so until after the holidays. The shipments of silver, made from Southampton by the P. and O. steamers of last and previous week, are attracting some little attention as a sign of how the wind is blowing. They are as yet trifling in amount, 1 lakh and 4 lakhs, both to Bombay; but if silver be really worth 58d. per ounce in London, as Reuter's telegrams quote, why should the metal be sent out here to stand 1-10 5-16 per rupee, when Council Bills could have been got at 1-10? The shipments look like operations of existent holders of the metal, and not of men who are buying for the purpose of shipment. A continuance of shipments would, in a very short time, seriously affect the course of exchange here, and the subject demands careful watching. There are, indeed, rumours afloat of large impending shipments from the continent, but no reliable information on the subject has reached. To-day a fall has taken place in rates, and they now stand no better than as under, but there is little or no business doing:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-9 15/16 to 1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	1-10⅛ to 3/16
Bank Bills, 6	...	1-10¼
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	...	1-10¼ to 9/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	...	1-10½

Bombay.—Bank Paper stands at par to 2 annas premium for demand, and 6 to 8 annas discount for 60 days sight.

France.—Document Bills at 6 months sight could be negotiated at 2-38f. to 38½f. per rupee.

China.—Nothing doing pending the opium sales, but rates look weak, and cannot be called better than 219 to 220 for 30 days sight private appear.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian mail steamer Persia, left Suez for Bombay at 2 P.M. on Thursday the 3rd inst.

THE ship GALLOWAY, 1,329 tons, Captain W. Fraser, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 45,310 Indian maunds salt.

THE ship NUSSER MUSJEET, 602 tons, Captain Ricker, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 16,800 Indian maunds salt.

THE ship ST. GEORGE, 898 tons, Captain J. Hall, sailed yesterday for New York, with a cargo of 21,042 cwts. linseed, and sundries.

THE BARQUE SUPERB, 756 tons, Captain N. E. Neilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (May 8th) with a cargo of 1,173 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Thorburne, Nawab Syed Azim Ali Khan, family and twenty followers, Mrs. Hannah, fifteen life convicts, one warder, seven constables, and sixty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain J. E. Withers, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Beypore.—Messrs. Panpardin and Landon and servants. For Vingorla.—Captain and Mrs Predeaux, five children, three servants and one nurse For Carwar.—Mr. A. Jervoise C. S., and four servants For different ports.—Seventeen deck passengers.

THE s.s. PARSENEE, 986 tons, Captain A. Brooksing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 2nd) via the Canal with a cargo of 1,909 packages merchandise, 156 packages machinery, 6,230 packages iron, 102 packages cottons, 312 barrels alum, 10 bales T. R twist, 21 hogsheads glassware, 1 cask iron rivet, 44 casks lamp glasses, 46 cases brass tubes, 11 cases copper bolts, 9 casks earthenware, 479 tons coals, 135 tons gasoke, 2,984 bundles hoop iron, 5 cases provisions, 9 mill stones, 8 boxes tinplates, 10 bags corks, 8 casks bolts and nuts, 78 bales twist, and 6 bundles spears. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Aug. 17.
4	Parsenee (s)	Brooksing	Liverpool, Aug. 2.
	Superb	Neilson	Newcastle, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sumatra (s)	Christian	Aden and Suez.
	Socotra (s)	Withers	Coast and Calcutta.
	St. George	Hall	New York.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Galloway, Fraser, to Calcutta.
Ship Nusser Musjeet, Ricker, to Calcutta.
Steamer Boadicea, Walker, to Liverpool.

Steamer St. Olaf, to Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
31	Ava (s)	Patterson	Bombay, August 6.
	Teriotdale	Nicol	Liverpool, May 29.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.		
1	Geelong (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—4TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 25 barrels alum, Hugh D. Fisher and Co; 22 cases port, [illegible] Cussetjee Nowrojee; 2 hogsheads port-wine, [illegible]jee Bhicajee.

FROM LONDON;

Gwalior s, 9 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Carmarthenshire, 60 cases watches, Tyabally Sultanally; 7 casks blacking, Wallace and Co; 16 boxes corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy Sons; 200 cases old tom, and 20 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Tiverton, 125 casks ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 52 cases corks, Jules Siegfried and Co; 12 casks blacking, Dossajee Vulleejee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 15 cases brandy, Bonneville and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

Bardigala, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Boadecia, s, 2 boxes sandalwood oil, Nowrojee Cawasjee.

King Arthur s, 48 bales wool, Bemjee Fuckerchund; 171 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 26 bales cotton, Govindram Jaygopall; 101 bales cotton and 40 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 121 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 13 bales cotton, Munjee Mooljee.

Ariel s, 2654 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 675 cwts. myrabollams, and 1,285¼ cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 217 cwts. linseed, Gadoo Pramjee; 14 bales cotton, Hurry Thackersey; 1,250 cwts. myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee.

Ithurial s, 2 bales hemp and 1 bale coir rope, Runchordass Ghalla; 125 bales rags and 16 bales wool, Rehemobhoy Mahomed; 850 cwts. galls, Meeraily Nuthoo; 20 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pittamber; 11¼ cwts. horns, 2 cases peacock feathers, and 3 cases fishmaws, Hassum Dowjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Excelsior s, 6,000 cwts. wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Flora s, 750 cwts. rapeseed, Alson, Riebe & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s, 34 bags seed, Goolam Hossen John Mahomed; 59 cwts. Sumada stone, Futtabhoy Amejeebhoy; 171 bundles sharkfins, Meralybhoy Dama; 50 bales twist, Soonderjee Walljee; 74 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 400 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 161 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 18 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 17 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 14 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 12 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 23 chests opium, Tata and Co.; 14 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noordin; 53 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 24 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 8 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co.; 30 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.; 7 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 18 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca s, 91 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 4 chests opium, Gunesdass Sobhagmul; 28 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 13 chests opium, Jalbhoy Luckmichund; 18 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 23 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.; 1 chest opium, Vanichund Joota.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 21.

Priestley, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Deane, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, to appear before a Medical Board, from Roorkee.

Shewell, Brigadier General, Quarter Master General, on duty, from Poona.

McLaughlin, Lieutenant, 48th Regiment, on duty, from Roorkee.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Burd, Lieut-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Sholapore.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 3.

Rennie, Captain, 44th Regiment, from leave, to Kamptee.

McLaughlin, Lieutenant, 48th Regiment, on duty, to Bellary.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Szczepanski, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Dunbar, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Civil Employ, on furlough, to England.

Willock, Captain, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Farrer, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Shewell, Brigadier General, Quarter Master General, on duty, to Asseerghur.

Firebrace, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Umballa.

Prideaux, Captain, 5th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Belgaum.

Deane, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.

Burd, Lieut-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, September 1.*)

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr W McQuhae, Collr and Mag of Madura, privilege leave for one month.

Mr A M MacGregor, Depy Collr on Genl duty, Erode, Coimbatore District, privilege leave for one month and seventeen days.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr Henry William Bliss, to act as Collr and Mag of Madura during the absence of Mr McQuhae on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Brooke Cunliffe Leggatt to act as Depy Colr, Erode during the absence of Mr MacGregor on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr J Thomson, to act as Head Asst Colr and Mag of Salem during the employment of Mr LeFanu on other duty, or until further orders—to have effect from 11th instant, the date on which he took charge of the office from Mr LeFanu.

Lieut-Col William Oliver Swanston, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police Southern Range, to act as Comr of Police for the Town of Madras during the absence of Lieut-Col W S Drever on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col Arthur Matcham Davies, Supt of Police, Malabar District, to act as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Southern Range, during the employment of Lieut Col W O Swanston on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Horatio Samuel Court, Asst Supt of Police, Tanjore District, to act as Supt of Police, Trichinopoly District, during the absence of Capt Gordon on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr Edward Smeade Stevenson, to act as Asst Supt of Police, Tanjore District, during the employment of Capt H S Court on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr W B Leggatt, Ex Engr, third grade, to be Ex Engr, second grade, vice Mr W Frazer deceased.

Mr J O'Shaughnessy, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, third grade, vice Mr Leggatt promoted.

Capt J Pennycuick, R E, Ex Engr, third grade, to be Ex Engr second grade, vice Maj H R Mead proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Lieut W H Coaker, R E, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, Supernumerary, to be Executive Engineer, third grade, Supernumerary.

Lieutenant J F Dorward, R E, Ex Engr, fourth grade, Supernumerary.

Mr T D Hall, Ex Eng, fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, third grade, vice Capt Pennycuick.

Mr J M Bell, Asst Engr, second grade, to be Asst Engr, first grade, vice Capt Taylor promoted.

Lieut A W Smart, R E, Asst Engr, second grade, to be Asst Engr, first grade, vice Lieut Bevan promoted.

Mr W S Whiteside, Colr and Mag of North Arcot, resumed charge of the District from Mr E L Pearse on the 17th instant.

Mr W M Scharlieb, Actg Administrator General, assumed charge of the Office from Mr John Miller on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

HIGH COURT.—5TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy and another v Mancooverbai, widow, and others—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

771-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and another v Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gopalrow Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.

757-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hurrysing Runjitsing and others v Jethanund Shournull and others—Crawford and Boevey.

410-73—J. C. Cama—Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and others v Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia—Jefferson and Payne (Settled.)

149-74—S. Pandoorung—Methavaboo, widow v Oomersey Khama—Fletcher and Smith.

211-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tharibhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ranchunder—J C Cama.

152-73—Jefferson and Payne—Harroon Latiff v Bhawa Nenssy and others—M. B. Bharbaya.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR COUNSEL'S REPLY.

57-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narundass Chellaram v Toolseedass Saywakram—Prescot and Winter.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

290-73—Mr. Fletcher—Parwutibai, widow and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.

143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolsydas Sevakram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

543-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J C Cama.

453-73—A. Framjee—Lilla Mooljee and another v Navibai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 11	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 5	1½ A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 10	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	" 7	3-30 A.M.	No after packet
Mauritius and Reunion	" 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.			*Supplemental dates.*		
Friday	Sept. 25	5½ P.M.	Monday	Oct. 5	7 P.M.
Monday	Oct. 26	7 P.M.	"	Nov. 30	
"	Nov. 23		"	Dec. 28	
"	Dec. 21				

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced. 42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CRUDEN—August 31st, at No. 3, Middleton Street, the wife of John Cruden, of a son (prematurely).

ELWORTHY—August 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Elworthy, of a son.

MARRIAGE

FAITHFULL—GASPER—August 27th, at St. Mary's Church Jamalpore, by the Rev. J. C. Love, Mr George Faithfull, to Miss Catherine Gasper, daughter of Mr. A. C. Gasper.

DEATHS.

CRUDEN—August 31st, at No. 3, Middleton Street, Evelyn Matilda, the beloved wife of John Cruden, aged 21 years and 7 months.

FARIS—August 31st, at Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Julia Faris, the beloved wife of J. H. Faris, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, aged 25 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874.

IT is a little singular that a Government so fond of borrowing as that of India should be careful to retain in full force all those legal penalties for the debtor which our legislators at home have abolished as inhuman and absurd; more singular still, that the same Administration, while professing a policy of development, should act directly otherwise by handing over the ryot, bound hand and foot, to the money-lender, a financier who we believe has done more to retard the progress of this country than all the rest of his countrymen put together. To take irrigation as an example of this. Irrigation works do not pay, as Sir John Strachey and Sir George Campbell are kind enough to inform us; [illegible] to the ignorance, and the other to the parsimony of the native cultivator, who will only draw water from the canals under exceptional circumstances, but neither alludes to what must be in many instances a cause of their misfortune, the natural disinclination of the ryot to render his land rich only for the benefit of his creditor. The cultivator who owes the sowcar more than he can ever pay, and who is completely at the mercy of a creditor who can sell everything he has at pleasure, is not one likely to take much interest in the increase of his crops, or the better cultivation of his land. So the canal water flows by his door unheeded, and the State is indirectly a loser in many respects through its curious encouragement of debt and debtors throughout the country. The money it lavishes upon irrigation projects produces no return, the development of resources is arrested, the revenue is not increased, and all these calamities, although not solely attributable to the ryot's impecuniosity, can to a certain extent be traced to that source of woe, to the misery and apathy that spring from a condition of indebtedness. Tobacco is another instance of what follows upon the Government's encouragement of debt. We all know that it would be greatly to the interest of both State and people if tobacco of a fine quality could be produced in this country both for home use and exportation. Now authorities of weight declare that not only is India capable of growing the tobacco wanted, but that she actually does grow it in exceptional cases. Tobacco, we know, is a plant requiring careful cultivation, and great care in the process of curing, but what happens with that Indian variety of the weed on which the Government has experimented so often and so expensively? It is in very many instances the property of the ryot, the ryot is the property of the sowcar, and the latter sells the crop before the cultivator can properly cure or store it. Hence a considerable quantity, no doubt, of that coarse, stinking stuff that has procured Indian tobacco such a bad name in the market.

These are only a couple of instances of the evils indirectly produced by debt and the sowcar in this country; but we could multiply them indefinitely were it not unnecessary to do so, for instances will suggest themselves to the mind of every one acquainted with the chronic impecuniosity of the ryot, and the devouring rapacity of the money lender. To our apprehension debt is one of the greatest curses of this country, and the policy that fosters it is one of the greatest mistakes committed by our legislators. In Ireland they had something like it of old; that is to say, there was a class of sowcar there with whom poor Paddy ran into debt for his seed, his implements, his everything. Of course the result was ever the same, the ruin of the farmer, the loss to the landlord, the country, and all but the money-lender. To enrich this man many parts of Ireland were, so to speak, laid waste, but the system is, we believe, now abolished in the Emerald Isle, and no wonder, for no country could long stand it. It is surprising that India is not poorer and more unproductive than she is when we consider that the great number of the cultivators of the soil are in the hands of the money-lenders, there to remain until such time as the Government, acting more wisely than heretofore in the matter, decree debts of such a nature as occur between ryot and sowcar to be, when they exceed certain limits of time and usury, unrecoverable in our Law Courts. The result of this would be that the sowcar would either refuse to lend money to the farmer, or lend it at his own risk. In nine cases out of ten the ryot first runs into debt for an extravagance. Some domestic occurrence in his family demanding display and feasting sends him off to the sowcar, and, once in the clutches of that capitalist, he seldom gets out of them. The cases are very few indeed in which the cultivator would borrow from the money-lender to purchase—say canal water—for the amelioration of his crops; thus Government has no interest whatever in encouraging these financial transactions, but, on the contrary, every possible inducement to put them down. If it is to a sense of justice that we owe in India transactions so discreditable, and penalties so barbarous, then all we can say is that our justice here is blind in more senses than one—blind to everything but abuses. More tyranny, chicanery, and injustice occurs under the ægis of our laws of debtor and creditor in India than would serve to condemn the system altogether; but it is native opinion, if not ours, that the system is encouraged by the State in this country not so much for the purpose of seeing justice done, but with the object of making a handsome revenue out of the suitors in the Small Cause Courts. This is, we believe, all the thanks the State gets from the people for maintaining a system of terrorism and extortion, that is a disgrace to the country and the ruin of a most important class of subjects; and, in its own interests, it should consider whether the game is worth the candle. It would be neither judicious nor convenient to enact laws calculated to abolish credit altogether, but there is a vast deal of difference between credit in the ordinary acceptation of the term and those pecuniary relations that occur 'twixt sowcar and ryot,—the money lender and his victim.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE are glad to observe that the Editor of the *Indian Economist* has at last seen the error of his ways so far as the old theory about the tribute paid by India to England is concerned. He now criticizes in the following fashion the statements of his old disciple "M. W.", but omits to do us the justice of owning that his own conversion to sound views is due to the criticisms of the *Bombay Gazette*:—"'M. W.' thus concludes that the sea-borne trade of India during the three years 1872 to 1874 resulted in the Exports of the country exceeding the Imports by the following totals at the least:—

1872	Deficit £	22,000,000
1873	" "	20,700,000
1874	" "	18,500,000

or an average of £20,000,000 sterling a year. It was many years before the public of this country became familiar with the fact upon which 'M. W.' discants; but there is a manifest tendency in minds of the order he represents to exaggerate both the deficit itself and its economic effects upon the country. In the first place, the deficit certainly is not 20 millions a year, nor anything like that amount. The causes which produce it are [illegible] a thrice-told story; and [illegible] know within a million or two the full e[illegible] which they reach. The simplest and sa[illegible] therefore to state the fact is to say that [illegible] must amount to the sum of the Home [illegible] the Government, *plus* the guaranteed [illegible] the Railway debt, and the remittance[illegible] income, profits, and fortunes annua[illegible] from India to Europe. The [illegible] covered, we should say, by about [illegible] sterling a year. But there is dang[illegible] the case even thus, of misleading [illegible] danger which writers like 'M. W.' [illegible] overlook. A deficit, then, [illegible] millions a year is by no means [illegible] a *loss* of that amount, as [illegible] in his [illegible] constantly sugges[illegible] swollen by the whole amount [illegible] thereon; and as that duty includes [illegible] five or six millions a year imposed on opium, you must deduct about six millions from the deficit of sixteen on this ground alone, when dealing with the economic aspects of the question. So again the article *tea* represents a class of exports that swell the deficit materially without involving any economic *loss* to India. English enterprise lays hold of waste land in the hills, and surplus labour in the plains, and *after paying for both* produces a heavy surplus that figures in the Export Returns as though it were something that the people of India were sending away for which they never get paid. But for all practical purposes, a very large part of this value is no more an economic loss to India than would be the export of so much tea finding its way across the Thibet frontier from China to Calcutta for shipment. We may claim, we believe, to have awakened the public to an appreciation of the fact that such a deficit really exists, and must in the nature of things exist; but we are free to confess that we formerly invested it with too much importance. At all events, 'M. W.' and others who have followed our leading, seem to us [illegible] to both countries, if 'M. W.' instead of harping upon one aspect only of the question, would deal with it in a broader spirit, and give us an exhaustive essay upon the whole subject of our commercial relations with England, and their economic effects upon the people of India. It would be easy, we think, to show that although the Railway debt increases the deficit by four or five millions a year, that amount of produce is a very cheap exchange for the amount of wealth the system *creates* in the country."

SPECIAL correspondents on the field of battle are very much disliked by some people, but it seems to us that there is one place where they would be a "sweet boon," and that is Afghanistan. For two or three months past rumours of war, of movements by Yakoob Khan, and of other movements by the Ameer of Cabul, have been very common; but it is doubtful whether any of the opposing forces have yet taken any action whatever; and surely by letting the public know what really has taken place a special correspondent in Afghanistan, with even an approximate idea to the rigid standard of truth, would justify his existence and mission in that quarrel ome country. From among all the rumours, we daresay this much may be gathered, that Yakoob Khan wishes to possess Kandahar, and to issue troops from Herat with that object; but that the Ameer, knowing Yakoob's intention, has resolved to defeat it, and has made preparations to send troops from Cabul to assist the garrison at Candahar. The latest accounts—i.e., up to the 17th August—brought by merchants from Turkistan, imply that up to that time the Ameer had not sent any troops actually on to the field, so that we may conjecture that the internecine war is still being more talked about than performed. A special telegram which we publish this morning contains information which looks as suspicious as any which has yet found its way into India. We are told that Yakoob Khan, an acknowledged hater of British rule, has applied for assistance to the Shah of Persia to carry on the war against our ally the Ameer, and that the Shah has sent assistance, though not in men. We have already fought twice with Persia to keep her outside of Afghanistan affairs, and notwithstanding Lord Stanley's foreign policy, which has been amusingly described as one which will only justify him in interfering in a quarrel when the two parties to it join in asking him to do so, we are confident, if it were the case that Persia had interfered in the affairs of Afghanistan in such a way as to help an enemy of ours against a friend who is under our protection, she would once more be sharply called to her senses by the British Government. Nasr-ud-Deen, however, would appear to be no fool. If report speaks truly, he and his followers have a great admiration for British jewels, and though they might pocket them surreptitiously they would scarcely dare to seize them openly. In the present state of Central Asian affairs, Afghanistan may be regarded as one of the British jewels, and Persia, we are sure, would not dare to touch it in any way, seeing that we are considerably more anxious for its preservation than we have been even for the safety of the property of London tradesmen. In the Cabul news which a contemporary publishes the following remarkable paragraph occurs:—"August 20th.—The Ameer visited the arsenal and inspected the large gun which has lately been cast. He was very much pleased with it. It has been made after the French fashion. It carries a distance of four miles. The Ameer turning to the mistry remarked that his workmanship was first rate, but that the gun was very heavy. 'Very true,' replied the mistry, 'I will try and make it as light as possible.' The Sirdars and chiefs present admired the gun and said that no other workshop could turn out such work." We were not aware that the manufacture of implements of war had made such progress in Cabul that guns can be made there to carry four miles, and probably the story is of a piece with the fictions with which Central Asian travellers are very apt to adorn their narratives.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 31ST AUGUST.

ONE of those pleasant social réunions which serve to dispel the dull *ennui* of the station, but which like angels' visits are few and far between here, came off the other night at Government House, where a grand ball and supper was given to the *élite* of the community, some one hundred and fifty of whom were invited. The spacious hall of Government House was splendidly decorated for the occasion, and presented quite a fairylike scene; the galaxy of beauty, and the variegated hues of the different costumes worn on the occasion, all imparted an aspect to the scene, which once witnessed can scarcely be forgotten. Amongst the numerous splendid dresses worn by the ladies on the occasion, the most attractive was a blue silk one worn by Mrs. Malcolmson; Mrs. Tyndall's was simple but very pretty—white; Mrs. Miller's was a splendid black one; and the best of all, I may say was Mrs. Pogsmans, being of a funny mouse colour. The guests commenced to arrive about half-past nine, and by ten o'clock the hall was filled. Dancing commenced, and was kept up with spirit until the small hours, and proved a greater success than was expected as it was apprehended that there would not be a sufficient number of ladies present. A sumptuous supper for one hundred and fifty was done full justice to, the dancing having given a keen relish, no doubt, to the viands under which the spacious mahogany literally groaned. The Commissioner opened the ball with Mrs. Alexander, *vis à vis* to the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Wedderburn, who led Mrs. Malcolmson. The splendid band of the 56th was in attendance. The festivities of the evening, alas! for all mundane pleasure, came to a termination about four o'clock. I must not omit to mention that the Commissioner gave one of those happy off-handed speeches so characteristic of him.

CALCUTTA, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

THE Viceroy arrived early on Sunday morning and not, as it had been expected, late in the week, on Sunday night. You will have observed by the list of business to be transacted at the Legislative Council, which is to meet on Wednesday next, first that Messrs. Hobhouse and Stokes are not in Simla, as we have been led to believe by some of your contemporaries, and secondly, that the Sylhet Bill for the Exercise in that [illegible] of the powers of the Lieutenant Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal will probably be [illegible]. The question of the transfer of Sylhet to [illegible] has, I believe, been under discussion now for [illegible] time. On the one hand, the landholders and influential natives of Sylhet opposed such transfer on grounds which seemed fair and reasonable enough, [illegible] on the other, the Cachar tea planters were in favour of the measure. It is just possible that the Viceroy decided as to the best way of settling the matter during his late tour.

Like the late editor of your Allahabad contemporary, who is said to be the writer of the series of admirable letters which appear weekly in that journal under the title of "London Revisited," I am happy in the possession of a London "brother-in-law." He, however, is not associated with the Bar, although upon trustworthy evidence I have been enabled to learn that so far from showing any bitter prejudice against it he has not infrequently been observed to leave it bearing unmistakeable tokens of the pleasure which even a passing connection with it has afforded him. In a letter lately received from him he tells me, that amongst other things which he has lately seen in the great metropolis is the model of the equestrian statue which it is contemplated to erect to the memory of the late Lord Mayo. The work is in the hands of Thornycroft, and when it is completed the statue will be sent out here and erected, I believe, on the Calcutta Maidan, somewhere in the vicinity of Prinseps Ghat. The head and right hand are the only portions of the model as yet complete, and with regard to the former, the features are described as bearing a most striking resemblance to the original. The horse and rider will stand between 13 and 14 feet high. The model is expected to be finished about June next, and the subsequent work of casting will take, at least, half a year. The figure will be adorned with the order of the Star of India; but what struck my brother-in-law as a little incongruous was that the head is bared, and the right hand, which is outstretched, does not contain any hat or helmet or covering for the head. This, however, is neither unusual nor incongruous. In the first place (in the case of statues) a hat is by no means necessary to keep out the cold and in the second an artist who could be so inartistic [illegible] only be seen to advantage uncovered, would be guilty of an unpardonable error of judgment. *Apropos* to this subject, I may mention a fact which does not appear to have been of sufficient importance to attract attention here. It is that once a statue is erected in Calcutta, it seems to be done with once for all, and to be forgotten by everybody but a select and feathered few whom I am about to refer to. It would, of course, be impossible to expect that an adjutant of the very reflective species, and possessing, perhaps, a strong taste for military history, could be prevented from occasionally taking its stand on the hindquarters of General Outram's horse, or a sinister-looking crow with one eye and a villainous croak from perching defiantly on the most angular feature of Lord Auckland's countenance; but surely it is within the bounds of possibility to prevent vagrant birds from settling down permanently in Lord William Bentinck's arm-pit or the bend of his leg, or otherwise treating that nobleman as if he were an ordinary roost. I passed near one of those statues some time ago, and, to say the least, it presented a ludicrous spectacle, so ridiculous indeed, that it was possible to excite laughter, in bronze, and the statue was not proud, it would have enjoyed itself, as a standing joke, immensely.

Turn we, however, from these neglected memorials of our illustrious men, to another production of art, of a very different kind, which has for some time past been exciting the admiration of all who have taken the trouble to go and see it. I refer to the Viceregal chair now on view at Messrs. Hamilton and Co., of this city and the sole work, as I am informed, of that enterprising firm. The chief merit in connection with this piece of Viceregal furniture appears to lie not so much in elegant workmanship and elaborate design as in the fact of Hamilton and Co. having, in a place like Calcutta, where skilled labour is generally of an inferior order, been able to produce such a rare specimen. I will not now refer further to the work, as the newspapers here have already gone into ecstasies over it.

The French Operatic Company are giving occasional performances and appear to be fairly well supported. M. and Madame Berger de Place are however the mainstay of the concern, and work hard to make up for the deficiencies of their subordinates. The "Corinthian" Theatre is rapidly springing up, and will, so far as I can see, be ready for occupation a month or six weeks hence.

THE POONA "SHIGRAM BALL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It was very naughty of your Poona correspondent, in your paper of the 1st, to call us the "shigramites and lower ten thousand." We are above that now. Some few years ago the wags called us the "short horns" because we had bullock coaches; then they called us the "shigram lot;" but now it is the "one horse shay fraternity." I must tell you that Poona is getting so full of young ladies that mammas are at their wits' end to know what to do with us. You see it is so different now to the time when they were young, when girls were farmed at the Convent, or the Indo-British School, not knowing who their parents were, and glad of the day when some aspiring serjeant would come and pick them out; but, my dear Mr. Editor, all that is altered now. The present generation of that class must not look at the soldiers, so mammas must scheme to get up parties, subscription of course, for as one little puppy remarked, "it is a cheap way to trot them out," or "for the old hen to dispose of her chicks." Is it not nasty to make such ill-natured remarks? It is too bad of our mammas to look so high; when they were young, serjeants were a catch but now it is only surveyors and men in stall employ that we are allowed to look at. It was a shame that our last party was put off to keep Mr. Carson from it, he is such a funny man, and many young ladies here dote on him. It is only the stale creatures who don't like him, as he takes them off so. I am sure he would have put a little life in the party, as it was rather dull. We were "trotted round" till nearly five o'clock next morning without one conquest. Is it not too bad of the young men? Those from England think too much of themselves and don't like our powder, and those from Indo-England ape too much so, that we won't have them. Never mind! There is to be another ball on the 1[illegible] I only hope it will bring more luck than the last. Oh, my dear Mr. Editor, if you could only come, you would see such an array from the blonde to the dark brunette; but I will tell you all about it in my next.—Yours faithfully,

ANNE MARIA.

DELAYING JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The remarks that have lately appeared in your columns about the length of time that often elapses between the day of trial and the day of judgment in our High Court are not uncalled for with regard to some of the Judges, but they do not apply to others. It would be only fair to the latter if you were to publish a statement showing the [illegible] each Judge on the original side of th[illegible] last three or four years, when the hearing [illegible] finished, and when the judgment upon [illegible] If I mistake not this return would [illegible] Judicial Department of Government, and [illegible] perhaps wonder whether the judicial member [illegible] Council had not neglected his duty in thus allowing the [illegible] in the High Court to drift into the unsatisfactory state in which they are at present. If the local Government of Bombay, or the Supreme Government of India will not enquire into this matter, I feel sure that on Mr. Dunbar's attention being called to the evil (of the existence of which he is [illegible] are [illegible] in Bombay) he will make a motion on the subject in the House of Commons.

FAIR PLAY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CARNIVAL AT AHMEDABAD.

"MANY WILL KNOW THEIR OWN FACES IN IT."

LIKE Dido we are mourning in deserted halls. The greatest Carnival ever witnessed in Western India is over, and languidly but happily we dream over the events of the past eight days. The fair and manly figures, the youth, the beauty, and chivalry, which came to visit us, to dance, to race, to sing, to ride, to shoot, have all gone back to their homes, and the place of Ahmed is once more still standing mutely amid its rich fresh green fields, shaded by luxuriant and umbrageous foliage. The foaming steeds that carried light weights, and the gentlemanly measure, eleven stone six, have also departed, and the pretty race-course is once more abandoned to the shepherd's care, and there he feeds his frugal flock upon the fashionable spot where "Glencoe" won and where "Cuthbert" galloped in all the pride begot by the hope of proving winners of one of the Guzerat Sky Races.

It has often been said that horses have influenced the fortunes of men, and women their lives, and some way or other I think the recent meeting at Ahmedabad will produce double results. Amongst other amusements we had theatricals, and at them the intellectual superiority of the ladies of the age shone out like a bright ray of sunshine from the clouds in summer.

But, to tell you of events in a connected order, I must commence the story of the festivities. Ahmedabad determined to be gay and hospitable, and something like one hundred and fifty invitations were issued. Rajkote, Deesa, Surat, Kaira and Wudwan not only accepted the call, but sent as representatives a jolly and a charming host of about eighty deputies. Male and female arrived they. Major Pottinger, by the unanimous vote of the members of the Gymkhana, was elected as commander-in-chief of the station and general manager, and by a glorious and praiseworthy abnegation of self, resembling General Sir James Outram's proud deed of allowing Havelock to supersede him for a few hours at Lucknow for a general good, General Sir Edward Russell allowed his junior to rule and to issue "orders" and to command the attendance of jolly good fellows at dinners, balls, theatres, races, and shooting matches. These orders were well obeyed, and every mother's son in the station fell in with a free will. I have been for a long time accustomed to parades, but I never saw such regular, punctual, and spontaneous attendance. It is right to observe that a report got about that there was not a headache in a hogshead of the wine provided for the occasion, and this perhaps accounts for the desperate attempts made by one or two gallant fellows to swim or drown themselves in iced simkin; but the liquor was too good, nay too generous and, notwithstanding the rapid and frothy tide of champagne which flowed in camp, I could not see one gay carouser who could be truthfully accused of having become a devotee to Bacchus, although the toast of woman and wine found its usual favour, and the rosy cup of Chloe was drained to the dregs each night.

Sunday the 23rd dawned upon city and camp quietly, but ere night had folded on its murky mantle there was a cry of "On they come!"—some by rail, some on camels, some in tongas, and others on the outside of horses; and so it came to pass that the place was filled, and that there did not remain even one place in which there was room to whip a cat [Katt]. All this had been previously arranged, that is, the billets I mean, for no one wanted to whip puss, Pussy in every land and clime being a favourite.

The next morning, [illegible], round twenty-two good and true men at the wicket, and the North of the Mhye nobly struggled against the South for the time-honoured palm of victory which cricket ever gives to the manly holder of the bat and the fleet bowler. I cannot be invidious, and point out any man as lord of the bat or ball when all did so well, but I may mention that Chief Justice New Bacon hit away in his usual splendid style. The Doggywax Grilse went to the front proudly and handled his wooden toy right well, but ere sunset he was unfortunately wounded in the forehead by a smart ball which he could not stop, and the blow did not add to the rustic village beauty of which he boasts. The Rev. Mr. Bamboo stood his ground like a fixture, and, when I recollected that he was a Cambridge man, I thought of those immoveable keystones on the roof of King's at which he so often had gazed when stuffing hard Mathematics. Then I took a glance at Roland, to whom the Duke of Argyll has not been kind, and to whom Examiners were hardly just, and I thought that Sir P. Wodehouse might do a grand action if he would nominate him to some small position in memory of his worthy and popular father. After the game had done well, tiffin was announced, and ample justice was lavished on that meal. At about five o'clock the ladies put in an appearance and the field was gay with the fair and brave. Badminton was not forgotten, and one or two hard fights showed that the Ahmedabad ladies knew how to make a shuttle-cock fly. It was now growing late, but the evening had not yet begun. There was a public dinner at the 9th Mess and lotteries to be got through. Verily, I felt inclined to back out and dine quietly with some accomplished ladies who wanted me to abjure a big dinner. But for various reasons the thing was not on the cards, and so to Mess I went. At 7-45 dinner was declared to be on the table, and the hospitable 9th Mess, with its elegant table equipage, never looked to greater advantage. About seventy gentlemen sat down to a recherché entertainment, and wit, good humour, and rosy wine were the order of the day. After the cloth was removed there were loud calls for Major Tendergrass Beak. Tendergrass Beak appeared to prefer his claret to rising, but on its being explained to him that the duty he was wanted to perform was that of proposing the health of the indefatigable Major Tinpothouse, the Secretary of the Gymkhana, to whom every one owed a debt of gratitude, his Worship sprang to his feet and, claiming Major Tinpothouse as a genuine Paddy, he proceeded to enlarge upon all the Secretary had done for the perfect success of the meeting. Even the stentorian voice of the speaker appeared to be drowned in the cheers for the Tinpothouse. Never was a toast better received, and when the speaker praised the Secretary for inventing a galloping tiger, which appeared to be a special favourite, the cheers were again loud and long. Major Tinpothouse rose and was enthusiastically received. He spoke well and to the point; said he had done his best to make the meeting go off well, and would still do all he could—a pledge, I must say, he has fully redeemed. The lotteries then commenced, and were conducted admirably under the supervision of Mr. O'Teller, who has made a first-rate Secretary to the Guzerat Sky Races, and whose urbanity and attention to his honorary duties merit the largest amount of grateful recognition. The mould candles had nigh well burned out before the gay and goodly company separated, and it was two or three o'clock in the morning before many retired to rest and to prepare for the joys and revels of the morrow.

The 25th.—The programme was a good one, and the day started with a billiard match at the 3rd Mess. The sides were Captain Grilse and Lieutenant Bodkin versus Captain River Style and Lieutenant Heather. You will see the result in the official programme, but the Grilse-cum-Bodkin play was too strong for their opponents. After this followed a public tiffin at the 8th Mess by way of preparing men for the oscillation that was expected of them at Mr. Loan Beer's ball, which was to come off in the evening at that gentleman's house in the city. But Mr. Loan Beer not only provided saltatory amusement for his guests, but he determined he would move their features as well as their pedestrian digits, and he converted his drawing-room into a theatre, and the laughter, which rippled out as the actors and actresses pleased the company by their histrionic talent, showed that the performers and their efforts were very highly appreciated. The play was "Leave it to Me," and the lady who took the chief part was the image of what she so well personated, and her delineation of the character of a housemaid, at all times difficult for a lady to carry out, deserves all praise, and every one was highly pleased at her faithful representation. There were two other characters that deserve notice. Mr. Valley Flower as Mr. Quince was a capital character, but by universal consent Mr. Laywhite was the portrait of the evening. By the aid of pillows [illegible] coat this gentleman converted himself [illegible] imitation of a fat old pragmatical [illegible] papa to his own wife, an elegant little [illegible] he played, the house was convulsed [illegible] fear the genius of the English tongue [illegible] ledge of the republic of letters are no[illegible] justice to these amateur artists and [illegible] "Shave" at Ahmedabad is "Get out [illegible] that you will improve upon it by telling [illegible] up. After the burletta was finished the [illegible] and, the poetry of the Drama having [illegible] and youthful blood, the old and young [illegible] ping, hopping in time like parched [illegible] strains of the military band, which [illegible] seductive, endearing, and ambrosial [illegible] called, it was late, very late, before [illegible] found his guests to seek the downy [illegible] they did [illegible] dream of his theatre [illegible] supper, and last, but not least, of that [illegible] had given all such a happy evening.

The morning of the 26th dawned wi[illegible] [illegible]sters, and so while others soundly slept they [illegible] the field. But half-past four o'clock was [illegible] the grand event. An imitation Royal [illegible] artistically made as to copy life, was [illegible] through a picturesque jungle with [illegible] covered with long grass a little in the [illegible] as miniature mountains. The huge mouse [illegible] and so exquisitely painted that he [illegible] dressed in a real skin. I wish I had [illegible] the Chinese in the knack of descr[illegible] fail in many things they are certa[illegible] minute word and real painting, [illegible] describe this grand mechanical [illegible] parade ground. suffice it then to say that [illegible] zinc tiger of Ahmedabad was a marvellous copy [illegible] Claws of the Baria jungle. The tiger was placed on a stand which had wheels, and a drain was cut in the ground, in the bottom of which were laid wooden rails. His feet were allowed to appear on a level with the plain, and no one could see the drain in which were laid the tracks that rendered locomotion easy. Long ropes were tied to the Royal brute, and these [illegible] concealed in the drain, the whole being [illegible] from sight by the erection of a small [illegible] These branches being only cut in the [illegible] quite fresh green and natural in appearance [illegible] represented a wild jungle country. In front of the place where the rifle marksmen were to fire from, the jungle was left thin so that the tiger might be slightly seen as he dashed along. At a given signal a lot of coolies seized the long rope from a distance and ran away in the direction of camp, when the tiger came rattling along the rails at a good [illegible] pace and as he passed he was fired at and the marksman booked the exact spot where the leaden pill of each marksman had entered into his wooden body. Very good practice was made, and the result of the shooting goes to prove that the sportsmen of this part are A 1 with a rifle even if it is not a death-dealing [illegible] legal fame. Crowds of natives visited the [illegible] realized from the picture before them what [illegible] is really like. The infinity of our Secretary's inventive genius for fun and pleasure was loudly applauded, and next year we suppose he will dazzle us with something else or probably invent the long wished-for wings that will enable us to fly. The shades of evening drew on, and away [illegible] dinner, to find ourselves afterwards at 9 o'clock at the Artillery barracks amongst England's brave defenders and Albion's fair women at the Penny-readings.

Here we had a feast of reason and a flow of soul. Two or three ladies kindly sang songs and played some nice music, but the Prima Donna of the evening was the wife of an officer who gave "Home, Sweet Home," in all the power and beauty of simple melody. We had only just left the wild lair of the tiger where the sound of bullets was music to sportsmen, and [illegible] had been declared the best thing we had [illegible] now we stood drinking in the rich notes of a [illegible] musician as they fell in all the delicacy of harmonious unison and beauty upon the acoustic organs in a room crammed to suffocation. What a contrast [illegible] drawing-room, and the jungle running [illegible] the pride of the drawing-room [illegible] stately walk, and ravishing [illegible] lovely chants until the great favourite, the tiger, was quite forgotten in the splendid triumph of the [illegible] Then came in Captain Salamander Gallas, who [illegible] that excellent song, "I am Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." This was taken up by the [illegible] chorus, and the effect was splendid. A [illegible] by Major Tinpothouse elicited great applause, and the wit and jokes were fully appreciated. [illegible] the Major was good beyond all praise, and [illegible] pure copy of the man from Cork with his [illegible] shillelagh Next came in Mr. "Get out, [illegible] Punch Something Districts. As usual, he was received with rounds of applause, being decidedly the most popular man in these parts. He sang one song after another with the greatest kindness, and the house was kept in one continued roar of laughter. But, when he christened the Rajkote visitors "Loafers from Kattywar" in his general descriptive extempore song, the company giggled, tittered, and then went off into peals of laughter, and it took a long time to calm down the [illegible] of the crowd of whose jubilant convulsions he was the author.

The 27th.—A great quoit match, pigeon shooting, and a public tiffin party followed by Gymkhana sports at the race course. Here we had donkey and bullock races, the riders being gentlemen, and lots of fun was caused by falls and bolting off of the animals. All this was followed by a public dinner at the 3rd Mess and lotteries on the races.

28th.—Saw the visitors at a public tiffin at one of the messes, and this was followed by theatricals and a ball given by General Sir Edward Russell in the evening. It would be impossible to speak too highly of the comediettas, "The Little Sentinel," or of the way in which it was acted. The lady-killer looked handsome and dangerous, and Captain Battlegrain was dressed admirably and acted more than well, the applause accorded to him showing that he is a favourite. Captain Salamander Gallas, as a bold dragoon, positively looked handsome and walked the boards with the ease and gait of a well bred cavalry swell. It was almost his last appearance in public, as the gallant officer leaves us to take up an appointment on the other side of India, and many of the audience were sincerely sorry at the thought that he was going so soon, and so far. Certainly he did his share well in getting up the festivities, and everyone is anxious to acknowledge the fact. But "the Little Sentinel," Mrs.——, at once obtained the love and applause of the house. As May, of the tender age of 17, she was perfection, and her bright smile and clever acting attracted every one. Mrs. —— as Lotty Hawthorne showed that she was a mistress of the histrionic art, and her take-off and her representations that a finished actress might have envied. She walked the stage as easily as she does a Badminton Court, where she also makes splendid hits. But the charm of her acting was not in her personation. There was something more that called for admiration, and that was the kindness and good nature which prompted her to lend her great talent to society and so to make the Carnival go off well; and if success be a reward, and to enchant others be happiness, this lady has secured both. "The Happy Pair" followed and was well acted, and the stage was very prettily got up. Then followed the giddy dance, and at twelve o'clock the [illegible] led off to supper, which was laid in tents. [illegible] describe to you the rare and exquisite dishes which crowded the table; but visitors were never better regaled, nor wine more lavishly handed round. The ball in fact was a great success, and of all the entertainments given I must confess that this one wins the palm.

The 29th was devoted to badminton and racing, and closed the Ahmedabad festivities. I have not attempted to give you an account of the races which went on during the week. They were exceedingly good, and I have no doubt will be reported in full length. Besides the gentlemen already mentioned amongst the general company I noticed a few more. Space does not permit a mention of all. [illegible] Dr. Patrick Fence, Col. Keyhol[illegible] Dr. Church, Col. Goodby, Major [illegible] Mr. Chief Justice New Bacon, [illegible] Footmergy, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Small, Col. Gilt [illegible] Lieut. Fine Parson, Col. Lion Hunter, Capt. [illegible] (Mr. Ocean Vault was ill and not able to [illegible]) Bridge, Mr. Cuthbert, Capt. Lukewarmdish, Capt. Buzz Stew, Capt. River Style, Mr. Robson. [illegible] not tell you that the above names are not real, but that they fairly represent some of the actual personages who were present. It would be hardly fair to print the key, but all the local celebrities will here under cognomens, and Guzerat folk will recognise the photos, for, as a writer says, "a true character is known by its similitude."

ARGUS OF THE NORTH.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

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[illegible]ELLIGENCE.

([illegible]'s Telegrams.)

LONDON, 4th September.

[illegible], homeward bound, from [illegible] and Colombo, is afire off [illegible]. [illegible] cargo is lost, and the fire is [illegible]

SPAIN.

MADRID, 4th September.

[illegible] Cabinet has resigned, Sagasta [illegible] premiership. Senor Bodo[illegible] [illegible] of the Interior [illegible], Colonies, and Foreign [illegible].

[illegible] abandoned the siege of [illegible].

LONDON, 3rd Sept., Aft.

[illegible] Market closed quiet. Surats [illegible]

[illegible] has been quiet.

[illegible] 96¼.
[illegible] 97.
[illegible] 101⅛.
[illegible] 1s. 9¼d.
[illegible] 92¼.
[illegible] 99¼.
[illegible] 58.

[illegible] returns for the week ending [illegible] results:—

[illegible] £10,437,500. Dec. £560,000.
[illegible] £17,552,500. Inc. £687,500.
[illegible] Dec. £62,500.

[illegible] in India, Oceania, Sultana, Fioellin and Nin[illegible].

OPENING OF THE MAYO HOSPITAL.

([illegible] "Gazette.")

CALCUTTA, 4th Sept.—

[illegible] opened the Mayo Hospital this afternoon. There was a large attendance of Europeans and native gentlemen. Sir Richard [illegible] and the Viceroy briefly [illegible].

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

([illegible] for the "Bombay Gazette.")

The [illegible] Khan correspondent of *Public Opinion* learns that the Ameer of Cabul has imprisoned [illegible] Mahomed Hussun Khan to prevent [illegible] during the present crisis. [illegible] Yakoob Khan applied to Persia [illegible] and the Shah [illegible] present of [illegible] promise of cash assistance [illegible].

[illegible] Political [illegible] at Aden visited Lahej on the [illegible] and was received by the [illegible] with [illegible] manifestation of loyalty to Her Majesty's Government.

The [illegible] says that the men of the Royal Artillery [illegible] Forest Hill barracks [illegible] suddenly to move out, as the [illegible] of tumbling down.

The Government [illegible] has, it is stated, referred, for the consideration of all the local Governments, a proposition for taking a census of the [illegible] in general throughout [illegible].

The [illegible] tribes [illegible] are reported to have [illegible] which were anchored in [illegible]. Information has been [illegible] disturbances in the [illegible].

A [illegible] says that the largest work to be carried out in the [illegible] District during this year [illegible] of bridge across the [illegible] Nachellum, at a [illegible].

[illegible] said to be rapidly [illegible] manifest considerable [illegible]. It is thought [illegible] he may soon resume [illegible] state.

[illegible] the Commissioner of the Burdwan district has [illegible] the failure of the [illegible] for portion of the [illegible] Hooghly Division.

[illegible] we are told, son of the late Sultan [illegible] brother of Dost Mohamed [illegible] in law to Sirdar [illegible] out of the Ameer's [illegible] to his son in law.

Major [illegible] Assistant Adjutant-General [illegible] Division, is to officiate [illegible] Advocate [illegible] the same [illegible] in addition to [illegible] place of Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible].

A [illegible] has been received that the [illegible] of Yemen, Ahmed Ayoob [illegible] visit that port, and [illegible] would go to the [illegible] has not returned [illegible] but it was said that [illegible] tendered [illegible] mission to the [illegible].

[illegible] Commander-in-Chief of Madras, [illegible] Brigadier General Stewart and [illegible] mund on Sunday [illegible] to which station [illegible] in order to inspect the Remounts of the season [illegible] expected to return about [illegible].

The [illegible] that for the last three [illegible] and the neighbouring districts had [illegible] of heavy falls of rain [illegible] most beneficent to the country [illegible] of it. [illegible] with a view [illegible] harvest [illegible] when prices rose, as they [illegible] now, [illegible] godowns and [illegible] their [illegible].

Our [illegible] Derah Ismail Khan correspondent [illegible] during the [illegible] a conflict took [illegible] Meer Rahman Khan, ruler [illegible] Khan [illegible] territory [illegible] were killed, on both sides [illegible] after being defeated [illegible] of Dheer attacked [illegible].

A new [illegible] the 1st to the 20th [illegible] on [illegible] Aden [illegible] have been [illegible] of the Egyptian Board [illegible] so long [illegible] no quarantine [illegible] further information [illegible] received from the [illegible].

[illegible] of Zanzibar [illegible] temporarily the duty on [illegible] imports from direct [illegible] added to those from [illegible] imported from [illegible] £100,000, [illegible] for the expenses of the [illegible]. But it is not thought [illegible] affected, Zanzibar [illegible] for the produce of Unyam[illegible] the adjoining tracts.

[illegible] Government would appear to recognise [illegible] the "labourer is worthy [illegible] Secretary of State for [illegible] Supreme Government [illegible] classification of historical [illegible] The Government of India [illegible] argument to [illegible] In [illegible] the [illegible] what the Supreme [illegible] to the officer who [illegible] its wishes.

[illegible] in Lahore for some [illegible] local journal, to the effect [illegible] the city, who [illegible] family mansion [illegible] the hope of discovering some treasure, which he had reason to believe to be buried there, has at last come upon the object of his search. Native gossips love to exaggerate, and the five lakhs at which they put the find will probably dwindle down to one or two when the facts are fully known. Still there is enough to have set the whole family by the ears.

It [illegible] a contemporary that the Ameer [illegible] about 6,000 men at Ghuzni [illegible]. They are to be sent against H[illegible] if Yakub Khan does not [illegible] the Ameer's *ultimatum* which has been [illegible] great number of camels are by [illegible] being collected in Cabul to be [illegible] for despatch to Herat. At the [illegible] the [illegible] of Candahar has sent advices [illegible] the effect that the troops are [illegible] their arrears of pay. This state [illegible] suggests, is hardly [illegible] considering the present crisis in Cabul.

[illegible] Walker's general report [illegible], the six trigonometrical parties engaged in the work of principal triangulation covered an area of 10,925 square miles in the year 1872-73, against 10,310 in the previous year. Areas of 2,734 square miles in the Himalayas, and of 3,878 in the Bombay Presidency, respectively, were surveyed by three topographical parties. The report contains no account of the trans-Himalayan explorations, which have been in progress for several years. The publication of the material now in the hands of Major Montgomerie will be looked for with great interest.

The Cabool news-writer of the Agra paper, writing on the 17th ultimo, says:—"It is reported that the Ameer has ordered General Daood Shah to march for Candahar, and has appointed Ghoolam Nukshbund Khan, a pensioner of the British Government, his assistant. The General, it is said, does not like this arrangement, [illegible] interfere in his affairs; besides, as the sepoys of the Cabul force are mere boys, the General cannot trust them. The troops which the Ameer intends to send to Candahar are merely to relieve the garrison, and not to fight Sirdar Yakoob Khan, as rumoured in some quarters." These items of Cabool intelligence are not generally of a very reliable character and the writers of them would seem to retail all the "gup," which comes in their way: frequently also, their communications bear the semblance of having been fabricated simply for the sake of contradicting them subsequently.

An occasional correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* from Murree:—"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab takes his departure from Murree towards the end of the first week in November. He crosses Hazara to Peshawur, and thence marches down the Frontier to Dehra Ghazee Khan, where he will have an opportunity of examining the newly discovered coal-mines, if in the meantime the energetic Deputy Commissioner have come to terms with the recalcitrant Moossa Kheils, in whose lands the coals are embedded, and who at present refuse to render up even a bushel of the precious mineral, though they be paid for it in gold and silver. The Lieutenant-Governor, if his present programme be followed, will arrive in his capital early in January, and hibernate in that lively quarter for the rest of the cold weather. His Honor's frontier camp will be of the smallest possible dimensions, and his official staff will be composed of the military and one other secretary only. Everybody else is to go straight to Lahore and settle down to work before the middle of November."

Colonel E. Money's plan for drying tea without charcoal has been for some time in full work at Soom, and has been inspected by numbers of the Darjeeling planters, one and all of whom have, it is said, reported most favourably on its working. Samples of tea manufactured have been from time to time sent to Calcutta brokers for their opinion, and reports have been received from 15, of whom seven are in favour of tea made by the old charcoal process, seven are in favour of the new furnace process, and one reports that the tea made by each process is exactly the same. Colonel Money [illegible] obtained permission from the Soom Board of Directors to erect his improved furnace, which will be in working [illegible] the [illegible] of September, and the whole October crop of Soom tea [illegible] fired by the new furnace. One great advantage of Colonel Money's apparatus is that the temperature of the tea-house is considerably lowered, as compared with that under the old system, and [illegible] carbonic acid gas generated by the [illegible] which planters will know how to appreciate.

The military correspondent of the *[illegible]* writes as follows:—"It seems but yesterday that the late Sir Henry Tombs was shaking hands with the friends who met him at every turn before his departure for India. Gallant, gay, handsome, the youngest division general of his time, his appointment brought the sincere congratulations of his friends, and the envy of none. A man who, who escaped the enemy's bullet so often, and never spared himself a risk when honour was to be won [illegible] performed, has been cut off in the prime of life by the most painful of diseases! And so little is known in this country of some of its real heroes that the *Times* in its obituary notice assigns him to the *Bombay* Artillery, and Sir J. Kaye has to write and correct the error. Strange to say, many who knew very little of Tombs' Indian career before, took an interest in him from the time that he was made to serve as the centrepiece to a famous battle-picture; and the imaginative writer of the 'Battle of Dorking' has the credit of causing his Sir Henry to be spoken of to-day quite as much as do his great artillery services before Delhi, and far more than his share in the successful Bhootan campaign."

The following extract from the Ladakh Diary gives some details of Mr. Russell's movements:—"Mr. Russell with the main portion, about 3[illegible]0 loads, of his caravan left Leh on the 1[illegible] instant *en route* for Eastern Turkistan. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the supplies he will require on the road, which is mainly [illegible] to the [illegible] the Chang Chenmo route, along which at various stages supplies have been for some years past stored in various depôts for the use of traders but owing [illegible] this road [illegible] been traversed [illegible] for the past three years, the stores have [illegible] and are thus conveniently available for Mr. Russell's caravan. The selection of [illegible] Russell's [illegible] to have been judiciously made, and [illegible] developed, in the interior of Central Asian trade that they may find a good market in Yarkand. There is no doubt that the enterprise and energy with which Mr. Russell is conducting this mercantile venture will leave nothing undone to further the success of the Company of which he is the manager. One hundred coolies have been sent from [illegible] during the week to assist Mr. Morris in his work on the Tsara road, upon which I am glad to say, he has already reported that he is making satisfactory [illegible]. The [illegible] the past week has comprised 30 horse-[illegible] Hindus [illegible] via Kalat, 10 from the Maharajah's territory and from Chinese territory [illegible] have gone out to Eastern Turkistan and 20 to Chinese territory."

The *Pioneer* says:—The early history of the Serampore press is told in an interesting way by a memoir on the Danish [illegible] at the place named, lately dug up somewhere by the Collector of the district. W[illegible], the author, wrote [illegible] in 1845, the only large industrial establishments in Serampore or Fredericknagore, as the Danes called it, were Mr. Marshman's paper-mills and printing office, the latter founded in the year [illegible]. In these days, when tradesmen's papers are thick as blackberries in Devonshire, and the liberty of the Press in India is far greater than in the case of almost any European country except England, it sounds strange to be told that Mr. Marshman was obliged to start the concern "under the auspices of the Danish Government," because Lord Wellesley had "positively refused to allow the establishment of a press beyond the limits of Calcutta." Once established, the press went to work with vigour. By 1805, it could print any number of copies of the Scriptures in any one of twelve native Indian characters. There, too, "the first movable metallic characters of the Chinese language were fabricated to print Dr. Marshman's translation of the Chinese Scriptures." There, too, issued the first [illegible] of the New Testament in any Indian language, the first religious tract, the first school-[illegible] and in 1818 the first native journal." Those wonderful workers of all trades, the Serampore missionaries, had an astonishingly quick eye for business. They would have made fortunes in any profession except their own and [illegible] Saviour's [illegible] many years they imported [illegible] paper from England: and were compelled to pay an inordinately high price for it, because Napoleon stood in the way. In 1813 the printing office was burnt down, and the paper too—a thousand reams of English paper, as the story says, with a ghostly sixth running through it. But the [illegible] missionaries succeeded in producing [illegible] stirring machine of their [illegible] they [illegible] on for [illegible] a steam-engine from [illegible] ever seen in this country.

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

When a man has got only three months' leave, I should think his state of mind on being [illegible] in an old P. and O. Company's ship which takes fourteen or fifteen days to accomplish the voyage between Bombay and Aden must be something bordering upon the profanely despairing. I hear that the Moultan, on her last trip to Aden, behaved herself in such an extraordinary manner, stopping now, and crawling at another time, and anon creaking and groaning as if she were about to give up the ghost, that the curses she produced from sundry nice, patient-looking gentlemen who had never been known to swear before, were numerous enough to have brought destruction upon a less hardened old sinner than she is. The weather was pretty rough near Bombay, and she may be excused for creeping along for a considerable distance; but as the weather near Aden was all that could be desired even by a frail Newcastle collier I do not wonder that her passengers "remonstrated" in very bad language when they found her going at the rate of 120 miles a day when they had been led by tradition to expect to be conveyed at at least double that rate of speed. When one boiler gave way one day it was annoying; when another gave way the next day, it was more so; but when on a third, they all broke down together, and the good ship floated like an old log, it was simply exasperating. I hear that one of the passengers, a Quaker, became so awfully demoralised that he offered to fight a Seedy boy for the sum of twopence, and another peaceful-looking man, pale-faced and weak looking, and who was going to England where he expected to be met by a loving wife and five anxious children, asked the butcher to be allowed to strangle a fowl, cut a sheep's throat, or something, as he remarked, significantly glancing at the captain, whom he believed to be the author of all the delay, although it was well-known that the captain thought very highly indeed of his ship, "I want to accustom myself gradually to deeds of blood and violence." Perhaps it was fortunate for the representatives of the P. and O. Company that the Moultan ultimately arrived at Aden within a month from Bombay.

There are events which to the [illegible] of the whole community, and which any newspaper with a desire to do its duty to the public would not [illegible] to record by every means in its power. You will therefore appreciate the enterprise of the *Times of India* in publishing a telegram, albeit a day late, from Poona, that the Hon. Mrs. Deane had tumbled off her horse, and Colonel Deane had slipped off his, and hurt his wrist, but that he nevertheless appeared at a Government House Ball in the evening. Had this important information not been telegraphed the surprise and indignation of the polite public would probably have known no bounds. If Colonel Smith were to have his nose bitten by a musquito in the morning and appear in public in the evening with a piece of sticking plaster upon it, the extraordinary circumstance is one which would interest everybody who claimed to be in the society of which that warrior is an ornament. The interest exhibited by the world in the movements of Princes, Lords, and other people whom it tells you it cares nothing whatever about, is but another phase of the sympathy which is exhibited in Colonel Smith because of the misfortune to his nose. Society stands together like a stick. Let one end of it (say, that end is Colonel Smith) be moved, and assuredly the whole of the stick down even to the small brass ferrule at the end nearest the mud will move also. I should much like to know why I have never seen any announcement amongst the special telegrams of the *Times of India* of a very sad and deplorable accident which happened but a short time ago to an officer of Her Majesty's [illegible] holding a high official position [illegible]. This accident [illegible] may tell [illegible] the finger [illegible] which the [illegible] at cri[illegible], causing [illegible] the [illegible] tightly encased in splints and swathed [illegible] spare glove-fingers. If your contemporary would but establish a news agency in Nagpore, such grave oversights would [illegible] be [illegible] in his special correspondence columns. I may also mention a serious accident which happened a short time ago to two officers in another part of the country, both of them in positions of high trust. They had just returned from a tour of duty, and were, at the time I allude to, taking the air in a new and handsome dog-cart. The mare they were driving, a beautiful high-spirited Swan [illegible] took fright at the unwonted sight of a perfectly clothed native, and bolting caused the whole of the dog-cart violently to [illegible] one of those officers, much beloved by all [illegible] him, was thrown violently on his back [illegible] managed as to be able to appear [illegible] large dinner party, with [illegible] piece of sticking plaster [illegible] him. Much anxiety was felt in all [illegible] after the accident and a special telegram [illegible] the *Times of India* would have had the effect of soothing innumerable anxious breasts.

The [illegible] who recently drew the eyes of Bombay upon them in a concentrated gaze like a policeman's [illegible] eye, because of the grievous damage they inflicted upon Mr. Pereira as he was walking peacefully along the Maidan, have not yet escaped from the notoriety which became theirs. It may be remembered that just as Mr. Pereira was returning to the Fort one fine summer morning, "suddenly [illegible] the strike of the ball [illegible] nose [illegible] close to the left eye," and the violence of the blow was described in these words, "the crack from the ball of course not only stunned but reeled Mr. Pereira." For [illegible] such an offence it is not to be wondered at that in the Portuguese community golfers are still spoken of unkindly. Portuguese public organs grind away at Mr. Pereira's case. I am not sure that in the rostrum Bombay golfers are not anathema maranatha, all through making Mr. [illegible] feel that strike of the ball on his nose quite close to the left eye. The successor of the *Argus* [illegible] journalism, the *Bombay W[illegible]*, in its last number, has a rousing [illegible] "What has become of Mr. Pereira, [illegible] General's Clerk?" In solemn tones we are told that "some [illegible] last month there was a poor man [illegible] the name of Pereira [illegible] severe [illegible] by a ball which caught him just under the left eye and well nigh damaged the organ permanently"—which is another way of [illegible] the now famous "strike on the nose." The members of the Golf Club are warned that [illegible] lives of [illegible] men—that is, men [illegible] like Mr. Pereira [illegible] peacefully go on their way to their homes after a long day's work—"are more precious to themselves and their families—ay, even to the state—than the [illegible] golf people are [illegible]." The whole Esplanade, it contends, is meant "for harmless amusements" whatever these may be. After insinuating that the chief object of golfers is to obtain [illegible] tion [illegible] who "appreciate the manly developments of their forms," the *Messenger* fairly loses its temper over the wrongs suffered by Mr. Pereira, and scornfully advises "lanky-legged" or obese officials" to go in for "the concentrated object of developing their lower limbs and reducing [illegible] protuberance commonly called paunch which is not an uncommon feature of personal attraction amongst officials [illegible] is any satisfaction to the wrathful *Messenger*, [illegible] to suggest that the Golf Club should give Mr. Pereira a pension for life, although he does not appear to have experienced anything more than [illegible] discomfort from the strike on his [illegible] tell it that these words have caused [illegible] [illegible] amusement [illegible] or somebody [illegible] the *Messenger's* description really [illegible] already caused the [illegible] of an innumerable quantity of golf [illegible]; while, in consequence of a [illegible] epidemic of fractured heads, the committee of the Club have passed a resolution to the effect that an experienced surgeon shall henceforth be permanently attached to the Club and accompany the members whenever they play in scarlet jackets. Providence always finds some means of punishing the guilty, and thus has the Bombay Golf Club reaped the just reward of their conduct in inflicting an uncalled-for "strike of the ball upon Mr. Pereira's nose quite close to the left eye."

I hear from Poona that the greatest excitement prevails there at present in consequence of the announcement that the household effects of a very high officer are to be sold by public auction. His liberality as a host, while combining to draw certain classes of society together within delicate silken social bonds, also enabled hundreds of thousands to judge of his taste as a patron of the fine arts and belles-lettres. His furniture was of the finest description that could be found in the bazaar, that famous emporium of goods gathered from the four corners of the world; his library contained works which would raise feelings of the most violent surprise in the bosom of a bibliopole. The excitement I have just alluded to is caused by the desire of many people to possess certain articles that adorned that household, and their intrigues to prevent their dearest friends from knowing [illegible] it is their intention to obtain possession of these articles at all hazards. In the thoroughfares of Poona, officers may be seen walking slowly along, regardless of getting [illegible] their way [illegible] horned steeds, poring over the contents of a yellow catalogue which has been issued by the auctioneer to the nobility in these parts; in the leafy lanes surrounding the city, Civilians, with the same book in their hand, tick off an item, and sigh in a heartbreaking manner that they are afraid "there will be great competition for the article, and that it [illegible] to go beyond the [illegible] of the comm[illegible] their small purse." [illegible] persons have been known to steal out of their dwellings at midnight, and proceed in a boat to the middle of the Moota-Moola, where lest people should see what were the articles upon the possession of which they had set their hearts, their hopes, their future misery or sorrow in this world, they have silently produced the yellow catalogue and marked the items upon which they would [illegible] put an unlimited bid. When the sale [illegible] taken place, more money will have passed from one pocket into another than was ever been exchanged at a sale of articles of Benvenuto Cellini, Titian's paintings, or one's [illegible] in Sevres workmanship, in any saloon in Europe. Let me glance at a few of the articles which are brought to the notice of the public by means of the ubiquitous golden-bound catalogue. There are pen wipers from China, and inkstands with two bottles, in the drawing-room, which, however, I shall pass from, as its contents are likely to interest only the more vain and frivolous children of humanity; let me pass on to the library, the delight of [illegible] minds. Here are songs, pianoforte music, volumes of magazines, backgammon board and other serious and invaluable works, consisting of

1 History of the Con[illegible]
1 W[illegible]
Barometer, &c.
[illegible]
[illegible] 1872-73.
[illegible]
[illegible] Dictionary [illegible] Vols.
[illegible] Johnson's Atlas.
Student's test Book.
1 Common Sights in the Heavens.
1 Drawing-room plays and amusements.
[illegible] Cups and Dainty drinks.
[illegible]
1 [illegible]
1 [illegible]

Madam Therese.
1 Histoire d'un Conscrit.
Waterloo.
1 Dr. Thorn—by A[illegible]
Albert [illegible]
[illegible] History of the D[illegible]
[illegible] Macaulay's [illegible] 2 vols.
Colenso's Arithmetic, May-[illegible] Key to Do.
[illegible] Examiner & Key.
[illegible] on Miscellaneous [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] for Students. 2 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] translation. [illegible]
[illegible] Smith's Classical Dictionary.
Punch. 1 vol.

[illegible] will find a lesson in the department of "[illegible] man's stores," the man of taste in the selection of his food will find much to interest and astonish him. Let me give him a few instances.

2 Bottles Strawberry Syrup.
3 „ French Capers.
3 „ Mushroom Catsup.
1 „ Pickles.
1 „ Reading Sauce.
1 „ Bi-carbonate of soda.
4 „ Italian [illegible].

[illegible] Insect Destroying Powder.
1 Box containing 12 Tins Baking powder.
9 Packets Semoulie a la Crecy.
1 Box Candied Citron.
1 Box Orange Crystallized.

[illegible] was considerate to arrange that the bottle of bi-carbonate of soda, the bottle of pickles, and the packet of Insect Destroying Powder should be put up in separate lots. This arrangement will enable people with limited means to compete for these articles. It is to be [illegible] that the excitement [illegible] in Poona will [illegible] unpleasantness [illegible] this [illegible] he who is now about to leave it and [illegible] at the same time a gigs [illegible] salary, will not cause people to forget that [illegible] or less solemn circumstances must ever surround the breaking up of a great and hospitable establishment.

I sometimes wonder what the comic literature of a couple of hundred years hence will be like—whether by then all the racy sparkling brilliants [illegible] with which the literature of the nineteenth century is pregnant, will have been committed to paper and the unfortunate wits and humourists of a future age be utterly incapable of producing anything original. The idea is depressing but not far-fetched if some of the comic periodicals of the day be accepted as a criterion. They have, it is true, within the last few years augmented in quantity, but it can hardly be said that they have improved in a proportionate ratio in quality. Turn over the leaves of some of them for a score or so of months back and you will find that the same subject and very often the same idea is harped upon repeatedly and continually re-appears like the ghost of a departed joke to haunt the scenes of its former glory. Occasionally you meet things which you have heard or seen in some other garb half a dozen times before, quietly resuscitated in a new [illegible] dress, and feebly endeavouring to claim the honours of a first appearance. But the coolest thing of this sort that I have seen for a very long time is one of the engravings which appears in the last number of "Fun." It is almost a faithful reproduction of one that appeared some time ago in the columns of "Punch," save that both the picture and engraving in "Punch" were far superior. If you look at the picture in "Fun" you will see two small Street Arabs, one of them evidently imparting a confidential communication to the other in a stage whisper as a gentleman on the pavement approaching them. If you glance at the picture in "Punch" you will see precisely the same thing with similar accessories, the figures a little differently grouped. The letterpress under the pictures I give you below side by side:—

Street Arab—"Yer see [illegible] well [illegible] comin' [illegible]"—(*Punch*).

(*To friend*)—"See [illegible] 'ere [illegible] well [illegible] comin'! V[illegible] well! 'e's my mederkle man"—(*Fun*).

A parenthetical note at the foot of each picture indicates the approaching gentleman to be a prison surgeon. I don't think even our transatlantic friends ever committed a cooler infringement of copyright. Of course it is open to the publishers of "Fun" [illegible] offering [illegible] that it was [illegible] only [illegible] but [illegible] whether the Fleet Street people will look at it in the same light. I once [illegible] came [illegible] very [illegible] without a [illegible] ignorant [illegible] write [illegible] recollection [illegible] who in some [illegible] works [illegible] produced [illegible] which [illegible] the same [illegible] and, not to mention [illegible] instances, [illegible] one of the posthumous [illegible] of Artemus Ward is strikingly similar to [illegible] with a portion occupying almost a page in one of his letters to "Punch." But of course an author repeating himself [illegible] excuse for a humourist cribbing. It is possible that a hoax has been perpetrated on "Fun" and it is quite possible too that the artist drew the picture which appeared in "Punch" and sketched his own unconsciously after it, fully believing in the originality of his own production. Let us be kindly and take the latter as the most probable hypothesis. Enough has been written, written perhaps humorously, but with an almost plaintive humour, of the miseries of comic writers who are obliged to be funny week after week, month after month, whether they feel comic or not. Take Du Maurier's pictures in "Punch." He never, I think, contributes less than two a week—that is upwards of a hundred a year. Fancy having to write a hundred racy original epigrams on [illegible] things a year appropriately illustrated. Think of that, ye diners-out, ye small wits, and perpetrators of mouldy jokes and vile puns, and hide your diminished heads!

BOMBAY.

Bandora Feast of Nossa Senhora de Monte will take place on Tuesday next.

A Fair.—A Fair, called the Shankar-Jattra, will be held in Bazaar Gate Street on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m. [illegible] have been [illegible] for duty.

[illegible].—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of one Dhakoo Sayjee, [illegible] committed suicide by drowning himself in a [illegible]. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Contumacious Witness.—At the hearing of an ecclesiastical matter yesterday, before Mr. Justice Marriott, Hurry Bhanjee, a muccadum, was fined Rs. 50 for giving impertinent answers to counsel.

Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* learns that the friends of Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy intend to present an address to him on his retirement from the Bombay Legislative Council.

Obtaining Goods under False Pretences.—One [illegible] Hunmunta was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to three months' rigorous imprisonment for obtaining, under false pretences, from a certain [illegible] Kaljee, a pair of silk trousers.

[illegible].—One Rungoo Heera was yesterday placed before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and charged [illegible] one [illegible] Narron with stealing from [illegible] a bag containing half an anna. The prisoner [illegible] old offender, was sentenced to imprisonment [illegible] labour for four months.

The Late Hon. Narayen Vasudeo.—It is stated that the public meeting [illegible] called by the Sheriff of Bombay in order to take steps for perpetuating the memory of the late Hon. Narayen Vasudeo will be fixed for Wednesday, the 2[illegible] instant. It is very likely that the Hon. Mr. Justice [illegible] will preside.

Tramway Accidents.—The accidents on [illegible] which have [illegible] rather frequent [illegible] the attention of the Municipal authorities [illegible] of Dr. Hewlett to [illegible] proposal with [illegible] accidents as far as they [illegible] be prevented.

Criminal [illegible].—An information [illegible] yesterday, before Mr. [illegible] Morojee, at the [illegible] Court, by one Cursetjee Pestonjee, a bailiff in the Small Causes, to the effect that one M[illegible] [illegible] embroiderer, to whom he had entrusted silk sarees of the value of Rs. 80 for the purpose of being embroidered, had absconded with [illegible]. Under the circumstances a warrant was applied for and granted.

Programme of [illegible] to be played by [illegible]'s 20th Regiment N. I., at the [illegible] Lines this evening, at 5-45:—

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quadrille	[illegible]	[illegible]
Selection	[illegible]on Pasquale	Donizetti.
Valse	Feeel[illegible]	Tinney.
Galop	[illegible]ollie	Arban.

The Introduction [illegible] Victoria Gardens.—One good result of the visit of [illegible] members of the Town Council to the Victoria Gardens, we understand, has been that it was resolved to place the whole matter before the Municipal Corporation at its next meeting. The majority of the Town Council [illegible] visited the Gardens [illegible] opinion that the [illegible] and the [illegible] the annoyance occasioned to the general public visiting the Gardens.

[illegible] Elphinstone Dramatic [illegible].—It will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns that the above Club opens the season to-night at the Grant Road Theatre, when [illegible] new [illegible] play, entitled, "[illegible]gradeen," by the author of "[illegible] Solomon's Sword," will be produced for the first time. The [illegible] effects [illegible] with the play are said to be grand and [illegible], splendid edifices, sea shore, railways, steamery, &c., will be exhibited. The concluding piece is an original farce, entitled "Mice and Cats."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Captain [illegible] Christian, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi.—Mr. Rail[illegible]s.
For Venice.—Mr. V. Renwick.
For Suez.—[illegible] G. R. Deane.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort,
(Church of Scotland.)
Sunday Services.

Morning, 11 a.m. (The Lord's Supper.) [illegible] Psalm 89, [illegible], Tune Kilmarnock— [illegible] 114. Hymn 189. (Jesus, to thy table led), Tune Halle—No. [illegible]. Paraphrase 35, Tune Communion—No. 9. Paraphrase 60, Tune French—No. 94.

Evening Service—6 p.m.—Psalm 28, 6-9, Tune St. Mirre—No. [illegible]. Hymn 59. (O Blest Redeemer) Tune St. Cuthbert—No. 318. Hymn [illegible]5, 3, (Come, then, [illegible] Paraclete), Tune Halle—No. 259. Anthem—"How beautiful upon the Mountains."

SERIOUS [illegible]

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. [illegible] P. Cooper, George [illegible]son and Lewis Jones, seamen were charged at the instance of two others, Hugh Little and [illegible] W[illegible], with assaulting them in the Bombay harbour on the night of the 26th ultimo. It would appear that one William Cowley had come to Bombay as a stowaway in the S. S. Albania, and [illegible] when the vessel arrived in harbour, the captain refused to allow Cowley to leave the ship. Cowley in endeavouring to quit the ship planned a means of escape with the complainant Little, who had formed one of the crew on the voyage out, and had been paid off the day previous to that on which the assault was committed. The case had on a former occasion been remanded, pending the recovery of the complainant Jones, who was seriously hurt and laid up in hospital. He was considerably better yesterday and able to give his evidence. He stated that he was a steward by profession, but unemployed at present. About seven days ago he formed the acquaintance of the other complainant, Little, at the "Royal Oak," and was persuaded to accompany him at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 26th ultimo to assist in the attempt to rescue Cowley. They accordingly engaged a canoe in which they were carried alongside the Albania; and Cowley, who appeared to have been on the alert, immediately got into the boat and the canoe then dropped down with the tide. They had not proceeded above a hundred yards however, when another boat from the ship was observed to approach them. She soon came up with the canoe, and the second defendant, who is a sailmaker, jumped into this, and taking hold of Cowley dragged him [illegible] the ship's boat. [illegible] to hospital [illegible] shoulder was broken [illegible]

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson [illegible] for [illegible] two [illegible] about [illegible] ultimo. Little said that he was going to see his brother, and had been discharged from the Albania on that day. I knew [illegible] the right hour to go on board the ship. I heard some man call out,—"Come back." I said to Little, "Hold on, or you will get us into trouble." It was after 11 o'clock when we were alongside. I was on board the Police [illegible] at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock. I have suffered pain. It was a bright moonlight night.

Hugh Little deposed that he had gone alongside the Albania on the night of the 26th ultimo, and that, upon getting there, sung out for his cousin William Cowley, whom he asked to take a sum of money to one of the crew, whose debtor he was in. Cowley, however, instead of taking the money, got into the canoe. Some one from the vessel immediately shouted to him to return, but Cowley refused to do so. They then put off, and the boat was drifted astern. A boat from the Albania started in pursuit and coming up with the canoe in a few minutes, was found to contain both the defendants together with the 2nd mate. The second defendant lifted up an oar, and struck him twice heavily on the head, who then attempted to get into the ship's boat, when he was again struck with the fist under the chin by the same defendant, which precipitated him into the water. The several blows rendered him perfectly unconscious, and he afterwards found himself on board a steam vessel with the [illegible] in and crew standing around him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jefferson—I went to the Royal Oak after I was discharged. I was not on board the ship afterwards. On the 25th ultimo I brought ashore a coat and vest which I had purchased from one Robertson. Cowley was told that if he did not work the [illegible] he might go [illegible]. I did not go to fetch any of the money owed Rs. 11-8. I told Jones that I wanted to pay some money. Both defendants were intoxicated. I had a bump on the top of the head. The oar broke at the third stroke.

The evidence of two or three other witnesses was next taken at great length.

Mr. Jefferson in addressing the Court for the defence stated that he was not prepared to deny that an assault had been committed, but urged that the circumstances of the case considerably palliated the blame which attached to his clients. That the occurrence should have taken place at all was much to be regretted, and by no one more so than by his clients. The conduct of the complainants, in the first instance, however, in visiting the ship at midnight was much to be censured, as it was evident that such unusual, late visits were always induced by unlawful motives, and their object, Mr. Jefferson submitted, was clearly to assist in effecting Cowley's escape. Naturally a *fracas* had ensued, and it was no matter for surprise that under a state of great excitement blows should have been dealt; but what his clients contended for was that the conduct of the prosecutors could be regarded as nothing else but criminal trespass, and that in resisting the attempt to carry Cowley away the defendants had merely acted in self-defence, which was held to be perfectly justifiable under the Penal Code. Cowley, it was alleged, had been *thrown* overboard, but Mr. Jefferson stated that he was in a position to show that he had himself deliberately jumped overboard, and struck out for the nearest vessel. Mr. Jefferson begged that in dealing with the case, his Worship would take into consideration the circumstances he had represented.

His Worship in disposing of the case remarked that from the nature of the evidence he had no doubt that the defendants had used more force than was actually necessary. The captain of the vessel had no right whatever to detain Cowley on board against his wish, but still his Worship thought he had acted very improperly in not first applying to the [illegible] for permission to leave the vessel, before attempting to escape in the manner described. As to the question of Cowley falling into the sea, the magistrate was of opinion that it was not clearly established that he had been thrown overboard, but was inclined to suppose that he jumped into the water himself, and swam to the nearest vessel, to screen the defendants; and, considering the strong tides now running in the harbour, Little's escape must be regarded as almost providential. His Worship commented at some length upon the nature of the evidence, and concluded by observing that a fine of Rs. 50 inflicted on each defendant would be sufficient to meet the ends of justice. The defendants were accordingly directed to pay a fine of Rs. [illegible] each.

HIGH COURT.—[illegible] SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent.)

In the matter of [illegible] Cowasjee Nanabhoy [illegible].

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Purcell, instructed by [illegible] Syani, were for the appellant, Mi[illegible]; [illegible], with the Advocate [illegible], instructed by Messrs. [illegible], for the respondents, [illegible] lant.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Marriott, who refused on the 24th July last, on motion being made, to set aside an order made by him on the 2[illegible] January 187[illegible] for the issue of joint letters of administration to the appellant and respondents.

Mr. [illegible] (for Mr. Purcell) said he applied for an order to withdraw the appeal and for a return of the usual deposit of Rs. 500, subject to the payment of respondents' costs.

The Chief Justice—The case is compromised?

Mr. Hart—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Latham, for the respondent, [illegible] he had no objection [illegible] his clients' costs were paid.

Mr. Hart—The costs up to Rs. [illegible] will be paid out of the deposit, and if they exceed that [illegible] to be paid out of Mithibai's share in the estate.

[illegible] Justice—I do not suppose [illegible] of appeal [illegible] exceed Rs. [illegible]

Mr. Latham—[illegible]

The appeal [illegible] allowed to be withdrawn. The appellant appears to have been well advised in withdrawing it even [illegible] the [illegible] explained in her [illegible] as follows:—"Our client Bai Mithibai is advised not to proceed with the appeal against the order of Mr. Justice Marriott, and which she accordingly withdraws, and we have therefore to request you [illegible] to incur any further expenditure in the matter. The reason for our client's adopting this course is the intimation contained in the last para. of your letter of the [illegible] ult., to the effect that you are [illegible] to file a suit for the administration of the estate and for appointment of a receiver. As it is evident that your clients are determined to involve the estate into [illegible] commission to a receiver and our client is likely to be harassed with proceedings even after she has obtained a [illegible] to herself, she thinks it useless [illegible] for such grant, &c." The [illegible] Justice [illegible] that the appellant and her [illegible] would [illegible] harmoniously in future, [illegible] was for them [illegible] to do so.

The Court ordered that the appellant have leave to withdraw the appeal, the Respondents' costs to be paid out of the [illegible] deposit; the excess of that sum, if any, to be paid out of the appellant's share in the estate. If any surplus of the Rs. 500 be left after payment of respondents' costs, such surplus is to be paid to appellant.

"[illegible] with the [illegible]."—The [illegible] of a newspaper is commonly the butt for [illegible] jokes, but a contemporary comes boldly to the rescue of these undervalued students of literature. It says:—Some people estimate the ability [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] writer. It is comparatively an easy matter for a [illegible] to pour out [illegible] columns of words—words [illegible] any [illegible] all. His [illegible] one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the [illegible] his language may enable him to string them together in bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be [illegible] poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care to be employed in selecting, is far more important, and [illegible] good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else and that, we know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, [illegible] labour understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper, its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its aims, its management, its dignity and propriety. [illegible] these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all.—*Exchange*.

The [illegible] of the horrible man and dog fight story told by Mr. James Greenwood in the *Daily Telegraph* is still a subject of discussion. In another letter to the papers the writer of the description asserts that such pretty sport, and worse, is not unfrequent in the Black Country. "It is no more than three weeks ago next Friday (he adds) that, within a dozen miles of Hanley town, worse was done. Two men brought their dogs to the pit to fight before a select assemblage, but the dogs, for some reason, declined to "set to," whereon their backers, rather than pit-hire should be wasted, agreed to get in and fight "dog-fashion" themselves. And this they did, tearing and biting each other with their teeth until one snapped off the other's lip, and, it was said, ate it up. Anyhow the lip was not found, and the men were tried for the offence at the Stafford assizes. As regards men and dog fights, there are several recorded instances of well-known pugilists engaging in canine encounters. A "little affair" of the kind came off not very long ago in the not extremely remote or savage region of Billingsgate, London. Within the past fortnight I was introduced to a young fellow, who now is in respectable employ in the market, but who still bears on his upper lip a broad and deep scar of a dog's fangs. I had some talk with the young man, who, though he is still known by his Billingsgate mates by his old nickname of "Puggy Bill," is quite a reformed character, and he gave me some brief particulars of the encounter—how he fought the bull dog (with his hands tied behind him [illegible] he said) on a table in a public-house tap-room, and how the dog "pinned" him by the [illegible], and how he released himself, made a snap and a [illegible] its hold on the dog's ear, and "brought it out." I have no doubt that [illegible] every time a dozen such more or [illegible] might be brought to light, but, as [illegible] who are in a position to [illegible] on the [illegible] which I saw in Hanley [illegible] [illegible]

INDIAN NEWS.

Some one at Fault.—On Tuesday last, as a horse in transit belonging to one of the local carrying firms was being driven in from Coonoor to Ootacamund, one of the horses dropped down dead. It shows how deficient we are in sanitary matters to have to announce that nothing had been done 24 hours after to remove the carcase of the animal. Passers-by were nearly suffocated by the stench from the rapidly decomposing remains, and the sense of sight was revolted by the pack of hungry pariah dogs that were tearing the carcase to pieces and devouring it.—*Neilgherry Courier*.

Insubordination on board ship.—Captain James Chambers, master of the B. S. [illegible], lying in the river Hughli charged Charles Strand, Thomas Murphy, and Lars Johnson, three articled seamen belonging to the said ship, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands by refusing to go forward on the 29th ultimo when they were ordered to do so. The first defendant was further charged with assaulting the Captain on the same day by throwing a bucket at him. The third defendant was further charged with assaulting on the same day the chief officer of the said vessel. Mr. Smith prosecuted.

The defendants were convicted of the charges. The first defendant was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six weeks, the second for a month, and the third for two weeks.—*Englishman*.

Ootacamund Botanical Gardens.—In reviewing the report of the Superintendent of the Government gardens at Ootacamund for the year 1873-74 the Government observed with gratification the result of the operations in the Gardens during the year on which the Superintendent now reports. They noticed with satisfaction the sustained demand for useful and ornamental trees and plants, and desired that special attention be paid to their introduction and propagation. The rapid development of disease among the potatoes on the Hills is much to be regretted. They thought that the Commissioner should endeavour to urge upon the growers a more intelligent system of cultivation, and should arrange for obtaining from Australia supplies of the best kinds of potatoes. It is probable that this could be easily effected by means of the vessels that bring over horses. The Government will await with interest the result of the experimental cultivation of the Ipecacuanha plant at Burliar and of the further attempts to introduce the Cochineal insect at [illegible].

The Madras Government is reported to have taken a step which we should willingly regard as only the first in the direction of a system already advocated in these columns. Houses are to be purchased and furnished by Government for the use of the Collectors of Salem and North Arcot, the Collectors being of course charged rent for their use. Civilians are hunted about in these days from station to another with such little ceremony that their moving account for the year must be often very considerable. If three removes are as bad as a fire, it may be reckoned that many Collectors are burnt out on an average every twelve months. In old times the habits of extravagance which prevailed, and the great regard then paid by provincial Governments to the [illegible] convenience of their offices led to the [illegible] of establishments, by the principal civil authorities of districts, on a scale commensurate with their official dignity. But although it is no less desirable now than then, that the result should be attained, it has grown much more difficult of attainment. Every one now has an eye to savings, wanted for trips to Europe; and floating about the country at the mercy of winds and waves emanating from the secretariat, who can be courageous enough to spend his income on local improvements? The only way by which the difficulty could be met would be a large development of the Salem and Arcot precedents, and if the rents were calculated fairly, there is no reason why the Government should lose a rupee, while the civil officers, as a rule, would economise the money now wasted in repeated sales, and have better houses to live in.—*Pioneer*.

The Rev. Mr. Gorton.—A few months ago our readers may remember, we notified the fact that Rev. Mr. Gorton had applied for furlough during the period of his extension of service for five years. The local Government sent the Reverend gentleman's application to the Supreme Government for confirmation. The Government of India have ruled that there is no bar to a consideration of Archdeacon Gorton's application for two years' furlough within the period of five years extension of service granted to him in the Secretary of State's despatch of [illegible] 1870, whenever it may be permitted. It appears that in August 1871 Archdeacon Gorton completed the full term of a Chaplain's service, [illegible], and that under the ordinary rules [illegible] was compulsory. As a special case, however, he was permitted to remain in the service for a further period of five years. The Archdeacon contended, and our Government concurred with his views, that the extension granted to him must be held to include the privileges as well as the obligations of the service. The Government of India, however, take [illegible] of the case, and [illegible] upon the completion of his period of 25 years the Archdeacon's ordinary service [illegible], and the grant of and extension of service [illegible] an officer in the same position as if the term of his ordinary service [illegible] by the Government of India, as the commencement of a new period of [illegible] ordinary period of service [illegible] revived, and the privileges which accrued during the term have expired with it. Therefore no officer is entitled to avail himself of furlough or other leave earned during a period of service which has come to an end. This view of the case is supported by the object which the Government, in retaining an officer in its employ, desires to effect. The object clearly is that Government may continue to avail itself of the services of an officer, whose efficiency, &c. still renders him useful, and this object would be defeated if the officer were permitted to go on furlough during the period of extension. The extension of service, say the Supreme Government, implies only an extension of the period of active service, and terminates [illegible] an officer [illegible] and the same [illegible] been confirmed by the Secretary of State. The only leave admissible during the period of extension is privilege leave earned under the ordinary rules. On the [illegible] of August last the Right Reverend the Bishop of Madras granted the Venerable John Gorton, M.A., Archdeacon of Madras, [illegible] months [illegible] to proceed to Bangalore.—*Madras Mail*.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE [illegible] AND THE NAVY.

TO [illegible]

Sir,—Allow me to ask the attention of Lord Carnarvon and Sir Stafford Northcote to a subject of special interest, [illegible], and of some general interest to many of your readers.

When a Dutch [illegible] war cruises for any of the Colonies of Holland, all her expenses become chargeable on the Colony for which she is bound. [illegible] British ship of war cruising in Colonial waters is paid for by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom.

Until a recent period the definition of a "self-supporting Colony" with us was "a Colony that paid the whole cost of its civil establishment [illegible] is not [illegible] as self-supporting unless it pays the whole cost of its military as well as its civil establishments. But even this is hardly a correct definition. In the Colonial Office at the Hague I found that a self-supporting Colony was defined to be one that paid for its own civil establishments as well as for all its military and naval expenses. How many of our Colonies, according to this definition, can be regarded as self-supporting? Not one.

Some of our officials of the old school are disposed to call the Straits Settlements a self-supporting Colony. But a few hundred miles from Singapore is the Dutch settlement of Western Borneo, which the Dutch say is not self-supporting, and yet the latter actually contributes more to its own support in proportion to its [illegible] than the former. The British Colony pays for its civil establishment [illegible] contributes a [illegible] sum though not the whole cost, towards [illegible] of the Imperial troops. The Dutch settlement at the Kapoas pay for their civil establishments [illegible] the whole of their troops, and they contribute [illegible] the cost of the men-of-war on their station. But as a portion of this naval expenditure is paid by the exchequer of Java, Dutch Borneo is not regarded as self-supporting.

Java is even more [illegible]. It pays for its civil, military, and naval expenses, and it also [illegible] to the imperial [illegible] respectable contribution.

Without aspiring to the perfection of Java in this respect, is it not worth considering whether our Colonial Empire may not be made entirely self-supporting, and whether this may not be done by a plan which would be acceptable to the Colonists, and even heartily welcomed by them?

My visits to the Dutch settlements abroad and to the Colonial head-quarters in Holland convinced me that, whatever grounds the Dutch Colonists may indulge as to the larger question and the appropriation of the Colonial surplus, there is no objection whatever to the mode by which the Colonies pay for the Navy.

It is, in truth, one of the most popular parts of the Colonial expenditure. I found at the Kapoas three men-of-war, two properly belonging to the Dutch Navy and one the property of the Colony. The expenses of all three were charged against the Colony, and the Dutch merchants as well as the native traders said they were entirely satisfied with this arrangement. They said the naval strength of Holland was their best protection, and the most natural link between them and the Netherlands. They were glad to see the extra ship of the Dutch Navy in the river, because they believe the presence of the ships in many ways counterbalanced their cost.

Having been employed for some years at Colonial work in Asia, Africa, and America, I can venture to assert that our Colonies would readily bind themselves still closer to England by following in this respect, the example of the Dutch.

Nor would the system be unpopular in our Navy. It is a matter of complaint that extra allowances are not given in the Navy for the extra risk and labour undergone in our tropical possessions. No doubt, in adjusting Colonial and Navy expenses, this just complaint might be remedied.

The present moment it is perhaps a favourable time for working out the details of such a plan, for Lord Carnarvon's general policy commands the confidence of the Colonies [illegible] Government, too, as far as Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's utterances led them, appear disposed [illegible] Colonial Empire still closer to the Mother Country.—I am, sir, [illegible]

London, Aug 10. AN EX-M.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE NEW CHANNEL STEAMSHIPS.

Those of our readers who are thinking of crossing the Channel to take their autumn holyday may be glad to hear news of the wonderful steamers which are almost to put an end to sea sickness, and to change the passage between Dover and Calais from the present comfortless exposure upon a heaving deck to a luxurious lounge in a smoothly-gliding drawing-room. The Dicey steamer was launched at the Thames Iron Works yard the other day, and is now being fitted in the Victoria Docks. She will make her trial trip, we believe, in a few days, and will, if she answer the expectations formed of her, be at once placed upon the berth. The Bessemer steamer, building at Hull, is already fitted with her swinging saloon, is receiving her engines, and will be launched before long. We are afraid, however, it will be towards the end of the autumn before this magnificent and costly boat will be ready for work. It is a pity that both vessels could not have been finished in time for the rush of the tourist traffic. The Dicey steamer will be first at sea, and we will therefore begin by describing her.

The idea of this interesting experiment in naval science was suggested to Captain Dicey (under whose patent and superintendence the Castalia, as she is named, has been built) by the outrigger boats of the Eastern seas. Observing the steadiness given to Indian sailing craft by a species of double hull, he resolved to design a steamer on the same principle, and worked out the plans of the Castalia, which may be roughly described as the two halves of a longitudinally divided hull, 290 ft. long, placed 26ft. apart, and strongly bound together by a system of girders, upon which is built a raised deck enclosing cabin space. Under this deck, in the water-way dividing the halves of the hull, work a pair of paddle wheels, hung side by side upon a single axis driven by two pairs of engines, one in each half of the vessel. The division and separation of the hull gives the Castalia the enormous beam of 60ft., scarcely surpassed by the largest ironclad. Fore and aft of the engine space are state saloons covered in by the hurricane deck and running the whole width of the vessel. These fine saloons are lighted by sash-windows, are spacious, luxurious, and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown, and all the other interior arrangements are ample and well contrived. The top of the platform or hurricane deck affords a splendid promenade, and there is also the lower deck, which runs forward and aft to within a few feet of the double bow and stern. The great feature of the vessel as it now lies in dock is the magnificent accommodation on deck and below, resulting from the width of the double hull. This of itself is an enormous gain on the present boats, but will not, of course, be enough to insure the success of the Dicey system. It remains to be seen how far the Castalia will satisfy the two great conditions of speed and stability, and the vessel is such a novel experiment that it is impossible to make any confident prediction. It is true that many years ago a double-hulled paddle-steamer called the Gemini was constructed and failed, and there have been other ships of the sort which have not succeeded. But the Castalia is different in so many respects from any of her predecessors that the wisest must wait for the trial trip before giving judgment. Other double-hulled steamers have been wanting in speed, but that may be owing to the fact of there having always been two complete hulls joined together by a platform deck and not one hull divided longitudinally and separated. The inner side of each half of the Dicey steamer is built up in a perfectly flat or "wall" side, and will therefore offer much less resistance to the water than if the rounded hull had been made complete. In that case, one pair of paddle wheels would have had to propel two whole vessels; whereas in the Castalia, a pair of wheels propels two half vessels. The water will have a clean run along the inner side of each portion, but, of course, the resistance must still be more than that of one perfect hull. The bows of the steamer are 26ft. apart, and it is interesting to speculate what will be the effect of the driving of this double plough against the sea. Will the water "heap up" very much between the hulls, exerting upon the inner sides a pressure which will seriously retard the speed? Or will the double bow push before it a single wave, the impediment to speed being much the same as though the outside line of the hull were continued and the twin bow converted into a single blunt and rounded nose? Or, again, will the water run so clean and smooth along the centre way and be so sharply divided by each demi-prow that the resistance will be scarcely more than that of a single hull? Then there is also the question of the novel position of the paddle wheels. Being in the centre of the vessel instead of at the sides, they must always be well immersed, but as they work, the water will rise behind them in a "hill," which must press against the inner sides of the steamer towards the stern, and have, to a greater or less extent, a retarding effect. Those who hope most from the Castalia are not sanguine of a very high speed, 12½ knots being the most that they confidently reckon on. Every sea-sick Englishman, especially at the beginning of the Long Vacation, must wish the Castalia success; and as the question of its success will be determined by actual experiment before many days are over, it is scarcely worth while to anticipate matters. But while we hope for the best, we must say that the speed of the vessel appears the uncertain point. If it could have had four paddles instead of two its well-wishers would be more assured, and if a couple of wheels, working side by side in a centre way, and driven by engines such as the Castalia's, can propel a double ship 290ft. long 12½ knots an hour, many engineers will be surprised. Nothing under 12 knots will do at all for the passage between Dover and Calais, and passengers have a right to expect a very much higher speed and will scarcely put up with less than the present boats give. The great object is to get over these "still vext" 20 miles in as short a time as possible. As for the steadiness of the Castalia, we have little doubt that in the short seas of Dover Straits she will prove a very steady boat. With regard to her "breaking in two," which is the prophecy of some "croakers," the system of girders by which the hulls are connected and fastened together is so strong and ingenious that there is no fear of that. For harbour purposes she will be very convenient, for, despite all her weight, she draws but 6ft.; having no paddle boxes, she can lie close alongside wharves, and she need never turn, as she is shaped alike at either end, and steers from either the bow rudders locking by a neat arrangement. There is nothing unsightly in the Castalia; on the contrary, so far from offending the eye, her model is pretty and her outlines neat and nautical whichever way you look at them, despite the double hull and the want of masts. Her fine saloon and broad deck will make her all that is comfortable and luxurious; the greatest care has been taken in even the minutest parts of her design; we wish her success with all our hearts, and if on her trial trip she should astonish us all with 14 knots, it will be no more than Captain Dicey and those who have embarked capital in the undertaking deserve.

The Bessemer saloon steamer may be expected to be ready for service before the end of the autumn, and if the double-hulled Castalia will astonish the good people of Calais when she comes alongside their pier, what will they say to a gigantic vessel 350ft. long driven 20 miles an hour by two pairs of paddles? This will be a change indeed, and one for which the names of Mr. Bessemer and Mr. Reed will be blessed by every landsman. Even taking into account all the objections which have been urged against her, there seems no doubt that the Bessemer boat will prove a great success, provided her weights are not too much for her and she does not exceed her intended draught of 7ft. 6in., for the Calais mud will not allow her another inch. Apart from the contrivance of the swinging saloon, her natural size and accommodation are enough of themselves to reduce to a *minimum* the discomforts of such a sea passage as that between Dover and Calais. Her speed which must always be the very first consideration in the solution of "the Channel problem," cannot fail to be great, driven through the water as she will be by two pairs of engines exerting a power of 4,600 horses on four paddle wheels of large diameter. The width of her deck is 40ft., and her estimated draught of 7ft. 6in. is the same as that of the present steamers, but a foot and a half more than that of the Castalia. It will not be necessary to turn her, since she can steam either way, being shaped alike at each end, and fitted with locking rudders. For 48ft. from each stem she has very little freeboard, and each end of the raised centre portion, which is 252ft. long, is so shaped as to act as a second or inner bow, throwing off the water which will wash freely over forward deck. In the centre of the vessel is swung the famous "Bessemer saloon," a sumptuous chamber 70ft. long, 35ft. wide and 20ft high. The ventilation and comfort of this saloon will be such as have never before been known at sea, and, even leaving out of account the axis and the hydraulic machinery, the passenger must be a poor sailor indeed who will feel any discomfort; for the saloon is in the very middle of a ship of large size, the general construction of which is such as to insure great steadiness in such waves as are encountered in Dover Straits. The special mechanical appliances will absolutely counteract all rolling, for there can be no doubt whatever of the effectual action of the axis and of the controlling hydraulic apparatus, which will be completely under the command of one man, who by moving a handle will keep the floor of the saloon in line with a spirit level. The swinging saloon is intended to counteract rolling motion only, but the other freaks of a Channel sea will, it is hoped, be pretty effectually annihilated by the general steadiness of a vessel so large and so carefully constructed. The supports of the axis on which the saloon is hung rest upon massive beds of indiarubber, which will prevent the transmission of that disagreeable vibratory motion known so well to landsmen. Every pains will be taken to make this magnificent cabin a secure refuge from the ills of a sea voyage. It will be treated like a ladies' drawing-room, wet great coats and dripping umbrellas will be laid aside before entering it, and if, notwithstanding everything, some squeamish stomachs should be still affected, such luckless persons will be expected to retire to private cabins, out of sight and out of sound, before their affairs come to a crisis. The deck over the swinging saloon will be a promenade, so that, whether above or below, the passengers need never quit the *terra firma* afforded by the axis and controlling hydraulic power. It will certainly be strange to stand on level deck in the midst of a rolling ship and sea, and it will be curious to see how the contrast may affect sensitive persons. However it may affect them, there will be no necessity for them to stop on deck, for it will no longer be a hardship to "go below." One can scarcely realize a cabin 20ft. high and lit from large windows, and the space and ventilation, the free circulation of fresh air, and the absence of noisome odours and horrid sounds will be an immeasureable gain on the barbarities of the present system. Standing on the deck of this noble steamer as she shoots smoothly through the water at her high speed, one will indeed wonder that the old order of things was so long permitted to exist. In the Bessemer ship a remedy has been directed against every one of the evils complained of; for instance, portmanteaus and hatboxes will not be banged and battered about as now, but the transit of luggage will be effected under a system the wonder of which is that it was never thought of before. At the point of departure the baggage will be loaded into the railway vans in crates, numbered alphabetically, and the crates will be swung from the train into the hold of the steamer by a crane in a very few minutes, much time as well as much property being thus saved. The passage itself is not expected to take more than 70 minutes, but there is a good deal of time to spare beyond this before the margin of the present rate is reached. It must be remembered that the swinging saloon, magnificent as it is, is only a small part of the accommodation which will be afforded. For those who are good sailors, or do not care to pay the extra shillings which will be charged for the luxury of a level floor, there is a fixed cabin at one end between decks 52ft. long, and a line of small cabins on each side of the ship between the paddle-boxes. These cabins will occupy a total length of 160ft., and include a refreshment cabin, smoking cabin, small deck cabins, and lavatories. Over and above this there is the noble deck, 252ft. long, which, in such a steady ship as the Bessemer saloon steamer is likely to be, will probably suffice for most people in most weathers. No one who has inspected the vessel as she now lies upon the stocks, looking like a cross between a canoe and the Devastation, can fail to be struck with the ingenuity and fertility of resource which have been brought to bear upon every point in connexion with her. New difficulties arose at every step, and they have been met as difficulties could only be met by an engineer and a naval architect such as Mr. Bessemer, and Mr. Reed. It is always better to wait for the trial trip before pronouncing opinions, but no one can see the vessel in her present state without hoping and believing that she will be most successful. Her construction has been very costly, and we trust that the venture may prove to be very profitable, for it is a scientific and spirited undertaking which does credit to the country as well as to those who have engaged their capital in it.

PRIVATE INQUIRY OFFICES IN PARIS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The trade of hiring out police spies at so much a day has paid nowhere so well as in France, and it has never succeeded so largely even there as during the last three years; for, after the general hash in men's fortunes, prospects, and characters brought about by a war and two revolutions, it was natural that Frenchmen should want to know more about their acquaintances than shines on the surface. The speculator had every interest to ascertain whether the partner who answered his advertisement in the *Petites Affiches* was what he represented himself to be; the householder was anxious to ascertain whether the imposing gentleman who had taken the whole of his first-floor suit on a three years' lease was so much of a duke as appeared on his visiting cards; and tradesmen felt a pardonable curiosity about the Roumanian princesses and United States generals who muster so thickly in the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and are better known to frequenters of festive resorts than to the ambassadors of their respective countries. One is concerned to add that husbands and wives have always found inquiry offices useful for keeping a tender watch on each other's doings, but to no classes have these offices rendered such services as to parents with marriageable daughters, and to suitors who desired to learn the full truth about these marriageable daughters' dowers. French marriages, like others, are made in heaven, but they are often brought about by notaries, or by good-natured ladies of middle age and middling income, who receive commissions on their efforts; and it becomes therefore very essential that the contracting parties should be able to scrutinize one another's antecedents with a searching eye. Considered from their utility in promoting this end, let us see how French inquiry offices work; for they are working at this moment in hundreds of directions all over France, and most efficaciously, as we shall presently admit.

M. Rondeau, a plainspoken man, who has retired from keeping a café not unprofitably, is climbing the staircase of an inquiry office, of which he found the address in his newspaper. He has a pleasant villa at Passy, and, in ascending, he glances slyly over the balusters to see whether any of his Passy neighbours may have followed him, for he knows them to be a prying set and murderously jealous of him at this juncture by reason of the daily visits paid to the Villa Rondeau by the young Vicomte Antenor de Bombonnelle. It is precisely about this young [illegible] that M. Rondeau wants to [illegible]. He knows little of him except that M. Antenor is evidently bent on proposing to his only daughter Virginie, and that, he is a silvery-tongued youth who wears capital hats and talks of having 10,000 f. a year and expectations of soon being appointed to a sub-prefectship. But M. Rondeau is too old in the world's ways to take any man's statements for granted. Titles are easy to assume in France, in despite of all the fines made in registering births and marriages, and claiming penal clauses at pretenders. Then there is no Doctors-Commons where wills can be examined, so that a man who claims to have £400 a year may not possess 400 pence; and, finally, what is there to gurantee that the expected sub-prefectship will ever be bestowed? M. Rondeau might have applied for information to the lady who introduced M. Antenor to Mdlle. Virginie, but she may have an interest in the marriage, and in any case would not disparage a protege of her own; as to M. Antenor's family notary, notaries never discredit their clients, nor would M. Antenor's other private friends discredit him; or if perchance one of them revealed unpleasant things, how be sure that this abusive friend was not actuated by some unworthy grudge against the Bombonnelle household? You see how prudent a French father can be when he tries, and M. Rondeau is convinced that the only true way of probing a young man's respectability is to interrogate his tradespeople to learn whether he is indebted; also to find out from his concierge or servant whether he have any liaison incompatible with morality, and if so, to interview that liaison and discover whether it be very serious. So M. Rondeau, having been admitted into the presence of the office manager, broaches these views to him, and is careful to add that his reason for being so inquisitive is, that Mdlle. Virginie will have a dower of 300,000f. which he, Rondeau, would not like to deliver into spendthrift hands. The manager appreciates this sentiment, and charges the retired cafe keeper 500f. on account, explaining that investigations of this sort are always delicate and even perilous; but that M. Rondeau may be of good cheer, for that the office to which he has applied acts from philanthropic motives, and not from any thirst after profits—all which M. Rondeau drinks in full of faith and somewhat touched. A few hours after he has departed the manager summons one of his men and tells him carelessly to go and find out all he can about M. Antenor de Bombonnelle, in the Rue d'Ash, and he arms him with a 20f. piece for the expedition.

The 20-franc man is well used to his work, and walks straightway to the fountain-head of all information in such cases—M. Antenor's concierge. Who better than the door-keeper, who receives one's letters, sweeps one's staircase peeps conscientiously through one's key-hole and browbeats one's visitors, is in a position to speak with entire authority concerning us? M. Antenor's concierge, on being offered a 5f. piece, is disposed to answer questions; but he, too, knows his work, and it takes a second 5f. piece before he can remember the entire list of his lodger's tradesmen, and a third before he lets out the name of Mdlle. Toupinette, of the Folies Parisiennes, with whom M. Antenor, adds the concierge, "is *au mieux*." Hereon the agent, rather regretting that he has not been able to screw out his news for ten francs instead of fifteen, steps off to see M. Antenor's tailor, and it is pleasant to add that he finds him in a mood highly confidential. But see how the world wags! It happens that M. Antenor is embedded up to the neck in his tailor's books; but a few days before, discussing rather gloomily with this parvenu the prospects of a cash payment, M. Antenor owned that he saw no way of discharging his debts save by a wealthy marriage, "and I have such a one in view," added he. Now the tailor who wants his bill paid is not so simple as to hinder his debtor's wedding; and scenting in his visitor an applicant from the future father-in-law, he sketches of M. Antenor a portrait in oil and rose colour most enchanting, and winds up by referring the agent to M. Antenor's bootmaker, hatter, and hosier to corroborate the truth of his picture. The bootmaker, hatter, and hosier, who are in the same case as the tailor, do corroborate his picture with much gush; so that the agent, who has not poked his nose into other people's affairs so long for nothing, walks away smelling a "plant." But he does not betake himself to Mdlle. Toupinette's residence, for he has a shrewd suspicion that this young lady might cuff his ears and have him turned out (such things have occurred to him before), so he simply returns to the Rue d'Ash, hangs about till dusk, and when he thinks it likely that M. Antenor may have come home to dress, or fetch money for his evening's amusement, enters the house, and slinks up to that young gentleman's third floor chambers. He finds M. Antenor at home, and without more ado explains his business. 'I have been ordered to make inquiries about you, Monsieur le Vicomte, and have received such an excellent account of you that I scarcely like to retail it—it sounds too good to be true." "There you are wrong," laughs M. Antenor, throwing the man a 100 f. note. "If my future father-in-law were a nobleman, he would get suspicious if I were described to him as a saint; but M. Rondeau is a bourgeois, and you will please report to him that I attend mass every Sunday, and go to confession on the first Friday of each month." "On the first Friday of each month," echoes the agent. "Just so, and that I spend the ember days in going about on good works," proceeds M. Antenor, coolly; "and now may I inquire from what office you come?" "Oh, that is a matter of no importance, Monsieur le Vicomte," protests the agent, obsequiously. "Only if I could be of any use to M. le Vicomte, I should be delighted to act for him independently, as my profits are cruelly small." "Yes, but if I employed you, you would betray me as you have M. Rondeau," is M. Antenor's luminous observation. "Oh, there is no fear of that, sir," responds the agent, with engaging candour; "we never like to bring young men into trouble, and we always serve them faithfully when they honour us with their confidence." "Well, then, you will furnish me with a minute, graphic, and most veracious account of M. Rondeau," says M. Antenor after a moment's hesitation, "and you will particularly assure yourself as to whether he has 300,000 francs to settle on his daughter; but mind, I shall know whether you speak the truth, for I have already employed another agent, whose reports will be there to check yours." "Ah! you understand the true principles of business, monsieur!" exclaims the agent admiringly; "and now I will only ask you to furnish me with some details about your antecedents and family to pad my report with." M. Antenor furnishes these details, nothing loth; and the next morning the agent returns to his master to narrate all he knows and to claim 100 francs for the expenses to which he had been put in bribing most reticent informers. As these inquiry offices are always conducted on terms of most guileless confidence between master and man, the manager hands his agent a couple of Napoleons, with the affectionate intimation that he may go and fish for the other three in the Seine; and after this ten days elapse, for an office would make itself too cheap if it forwarded information by return of post. On the eleventh day M. Rondeau receives a big envelope with M. Antenor de Bombonnelle's biography fairly written out over three pages of foolscap, and reading much like a passage out of the life of an early Christian martyr; and with it is enclosed a note stating that as the office has been put to the great expense of sending two agents into the provinces and keeping three others trudging about Paris, the bill (deducting the first 500f. on account) amounts to 1,093 f. 75 c. Inquiry office bills are always paid without question, so M. Rondeau relieves himself of 2,000 f., thinking the cost cheap, since he has learned beyond doubt that his daughter's suitor is an authentic Viscount, in easy circumstances, of godly conversation, and an excellent young man into the bargain.

That M. Antenor de Bombonnelle is an excellent young man there can be no doubt; unfortunately he is not a viscount, nor has he 10,000 f. a year, nor has he any prospects of obtaining a sub-prefectship unless he first marries, pays his debts, and has an assured income to show. He is the orphan son of a tradesman, and began life measuring calico; but the war having caused his grandfather to die of panic, leaving him £2,000 in cash, and the Commune having burned the civil registers whereon M. Antenor was entered as plain Antenor Bombonneau, this amiable young Frenchman was enabled to start in the world afresh, as many others did. Escorted by a pair of witnesses—to wit, two publicans, paid 20 f. apiece for their complacency—he went to the Hôtel de Ville after the Commune, filed the statutory declaration that he was Bombonnelle, and a viscount, and saw these things inscribed for him on stamped paper because there were none present who cared to dispute their accuracy. Clothed in this new *état civil*, he next set up in smart lodgings—not as a calico measurer, however, but as a young nobleman of fortune, and he resolved to spend his £2,000 in four years looking about for a good wife well dowered—of which there are many for those who search with diligence. We have seen how he succeeded; but it would be unfair to argue from this that M. Antenor possessed the stock of vices which distinguish adventurers in some other countries. He has never done a shabby thing except take a name and title which were not his; but this he considered lawful—all Frenchmen being equal. He is not an adept at billiards, nor cards, nor thimblerigging; he has upright sentiments, loves poetry, and would make Mdlle. Viginie a most tender husband, and invest her 300,000 f. with forethought and economy. But here a painful disclosure has to be made. The agents sent afield by M. Antenor have reported that the 300,000 f. are "all right," and this is true; but M. Rondeau, seeing his future son-in-law so prosperous, and full of expectations, has been pondering that he might give Mdlle. Virginie 100,000 f. only, promising to pay the rest by-and-by, and then go off and invest the rest in an annuity, so as to make the autumn and winter of his own life pleasanter. He calculates that the secret need only be let out when he dies, by which time he will be tolerably indifferent to what his daughter's husband may say or think; and, to make our story short, it is probable that M. Antenor will fall into this trap. When, however, he finds himself married, with but 100,000 f. in hand and 50,000 f. worth of debts to pay, the chances are that he will be obliged to wear less glossy hats than at present, and to work for his living. And this eventually brings us to the refreshing moral that scheming young people often overleap their aims, and that it is much better not to scheme but to measure calico.

"THE MAN AND DOG FIGHT."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES.")

Sir,—The letter from the Mayor of Hanley, published in your impression of Monday, adds really nothing to what had been already stated by those who have thought fit to give flat contradiction to my narrative of facts as it appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of J[illegible]. Included, however, in the said communication are certain statements which inflict on me such gross injustice that I shall be glad if you will enable me briefly to refute them.

The Mayor asserts that the "only evidence of such a fight having taken place is the positive assertion of Our Own Commissioner." This is untrue. More than a fortnight has now elapsed since the Mayor of Hanley was made aware by his neighbour, the Mayor of Longton, that a gentleman, for whose unimpeachable veracity the Mayor of Longton declared himself responsible, had revealed to him that he knew all about the dwarf and dog fight at Hanley within a comparatively few hours of its happening, and nearly a fortnight before my account of it appeared in print. The gentleman in question is Mr. Smith, a merchant of high respectability at Ashton-under-Lyne. The town Council of Hanley communicated with Mr. Smith, and was by that gentleman straightway informed that what had been stated was perfectly true—that he had on the 25th of June (the day after the fight) fell in with two men in a railway carriage, and had conversed with one who declared that he had been an eye-witness of the fight, and was able to describe Brummy pretty much as I described him, and who, moreover, remarked that such a sickening spectacle he had never witnessed before and hoped never to see again. What, then, does the Mayor of Hanley mean when he says that there is no other evidence of the man and dog fight than my unsupported assertion? Surely, if it were only out of respect for a neighbouring Mayor, Mr. Cartlidge should have treated Mr. Smith's communication with more consideration than was bestowed on it.

Much has been said of Mr. Colam's letter; the Mayor more than once makes use of it in support of his position, that Hanley has been altogether falsely accused. I think that [illegible] to make some explanation as to the character of the "exploration" I ventured on with the Secretary of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and on which that gentleman is pleased to insinuate that the reason why we were unsuccessful was simply because success was impossible. That I was reluctant to visit Hanley on such a mission cannot much astonish those who know anything of the habits and customs of the more brutal of the inhabitants. That I failed in identifying the house or street I have long ago admitted. That Mr. Colam's efforts were attended with no better fortune was possibly due to the circumstance that, dismounting from the carriage in which we were driving he spent just 25 minutes in the neighbourhood. After which we drove away and returned to London, Mr. Colam giving orders to the one man he had on duty at Hanley to return to London immediately. Probably the Mayor of Hanley was not aware of this; but what he must have been aware of was that Mr. Goodson, the secretary of the Birmingham Society, and an officer whose dealings with dog-fighting folk are much more extensive than those of the secretary of the London Society, had, with his man, made careful investigation of Tinker's Clough and thereabouts; and though he failed in obtaining the desired clue, it was his firm belief, from what he saw and heard, that the fight had really taken place, and at the time and place stated. This was Mr. Goodson's opinion, as published at the time and it is his unshaken belief still; and I am happy further to add that he encourages me in hoping that in good time the facts, as I have stated them, will stand confessed. I am afraid, however, after all that has transpired, that Hanley itself will not do Hanley justice. Apart from the manifest determination to ignore all evidence tending to put me right and Hanley wrong, I must confess to lacking confidence in the local police of that town nor can I be much blamed when I state as a fact that at the interview between the town dignitaries and myself, when the detective abilities of the Hanley police were discussed, one of the authorities present declared that the chief of the Hanley constabulary was "no better than a goose."

It would appear that there are a vast number of persons who decline to believe in the occurrence of the dog and man fight on the score that it is altogether too horrible, and that no human creature, however debased, could be found who would engage in an affair so revolting. Stern fact, however, is dead against such a good-natured fallacy. Such a pretty sport, and worse, is not unfrequent in the Black Country. It is no more than three weeks ago next Friday, that within a dozen miles of Hanley town worse was done. Two men brought their dogs to the pit to fight before a select assemblage, but the dogs, for some reason, declined to "set to," whereon their backers, rather than pit-hire should be wasted, agreed to get in and fight "dog fashion" themselves. And this they did, tearing and biting each other with their teeth until one snapped off the other's lip, and it was said—ate it up. Anyhow the lip was not found, and the men were tried for the offence at the Stafford Assizes. As regards men and dog fights, there are several recorded instances of well-known pugilists engaging in canine encounters. A "little affair" of the kind came off not very long ago in the not extremely remote or savage region of Billingsgate, London. Within the past fortnight I was introduced to a young fellow who now is in respectable employ in the market, but who still bears on his upper lip a broad and deep scar of a dog's fangs. I had some talk with the young man, who, though he is still known by his Billingsgate mates by his old nickname of "Puggy Bill," is quite a reformed character, and he gave me some brief particulars of the encounter—how he fought the bull-dog (with his hands tied behind him I am almost sure he said) on a table in a public house taproom, and how the dog "pinned" him by the lip, and how he released himself, made a snap and a sure hold on the dog's ear, and "brought it out." I have no doubt that at an ordinary time a dozen such more or less horrible cases might be brought to light, but, as may be easily imagined, those who are in a position to "tell" are just now on their very best behaviour. Whether the eye-witnesses of the fight which I saw in Hanley on the 24th of June are too much awed by the sensation created throughout the country to come forward and declare what they have seen time only can show. I simply re-assert with the utmost emphasis what I have already written on this subject, and am confident that no distant date the strict truth of the incident will be fully proved.—Yours obediently,

JAMES GREENWOOD.

The following abridged account of an enquiry made into this matter by a Special Correspondent of *Land and Water* appeared in that Journal on Saturday last:—

"From a purely sporting view we considered that the man and dog story required further explanation than the few mild contradictions it received in our contemporaries. The case appeared simple, and rather has let it slip we made an investigation for our own satisfaction: and we leave our readers to judge for themselves whether the story is or is not a big hoax.

"The 24th of June last may be regarded as a red letter day in the annals of Hanley, for during the evening of that day a most barbarous and sickening fight between a man and a dog is said to have taken place there. The graphic manner in which the fight was depicted, and the extreme minuteness with which each round was detailed by the *Daily Telegraph's* 'Own Commissioner,' who frankly admits he himself was an eye-witness, bore with it such conviction as to most minds to be irresistible. It was, they urged, impossible that the details of a fight so novel and revolting could have been described so minutely had it not occurred. So unprecedented a narrative naturally became the leading topic of conversation, and numerous were the guesses as to who the 'Own Commissioner' was. I heard the names of some of our most eminent surgeons, lawyers, and journalists suggested. At last it oozed out that the writer was the same gentleman who wrote the 'Casual' and his story, extraordinary as it was, gained a few more believers in certain quarters, though not all were oblivious of the Khivan campaign. It was enough for them, said they to know that the fight was reported by the 'Casual, and it was absurd to suppose such daring assertions would be so publicly made without evidence to back them up. The authorities at Hanley came in for a liberal share of public censure for incompetency in allowing such a fight to take place and then in being unable to discover the actors in it. At last, the machinery at the head-quarters of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals was put in motion, and the result of this pressure of public opinion was that the 'Casual' accompanied the secretary of the society to Hanley for the express purpose of pointing out the exact spot where the fight came off; the visit, however, was a signal failure on the part of the 'Commissioner, and to his unsuccessfulness I shall presently allude more pointedly; but I will now briefly dissect his story and compare it with the facts I have myself elicited.

"All this I candidly confess caused me no little surprise, and as the surest way of appeasing my curiosity in the matter, as I am a great lover of bull-dogs, and not averse to a good boxing match, thought a little peep on my own account might turn up something, so accordingly I booked for Hanley on the 27th ult. After a short excursion through the streets, which looked quiet and unpretending, I called at the police-station and made my desires known to the inspector, who at once promised me all the assistance in his power. Having rambled through the town alone, and so formed my unbiassed opinion concerning it, I visited the People's Music Hall in Glass-street. It is a big building, with good acoustic properties. The prices of admission ranged from 2s. down to 2d., and the audience was quiet and respectable. I visited the gods, pit, and boxes in turn, and spoke to men and lads about the fight, but not one of them believed it came off. From there I adjourned to the Alexandra Music Hall, in New-street, and paying my 3d. for admission, soon dropped anchor alongside a smart young fellow who looked like a dog-fancier—and such he proved to be. He said dog-fighting days were over, and he did not believe in the 'Casual's' fight. The proprietor of the Hall also told me he had not met with a single person who placed the slightest faith in the story. I next looked in at the theatre, just about closing time. I noticed the gods were very quiet and well-behaved on leaving—no shouting or rioting of any sort. I spoke to several about the fight, and they one and all declared it was a villainous libel upon the town.

"July 28.—This morning the Mayor favoured me with an interview at the Town-Hall, and willingly proffered me every facility for perfecting my investigation. Singularly enough there is not a kitchen or cellar in Hanley of the dimensions given by the 'Casual'—viz., 16ft. square—or even approximating to those dimensions. The kitchens or cellars of the cottage-houses average 9ft. square, or 11ft. by 10ft. or, at the *maximum*. The plans of every house in Hanley have to be submitted to the Town Council for approval before they are built, and neither the borough surveyor nor the sanitary inspector know of any cellar or kitchen 16ft. square. There is no Mill-lane—so emphatically mentioned by the 'Casual' as his trysting-place on the memorable evening of June 24—nor has any one heard of the place. Again, curiously enough, as if even the elements would not be misrepresented, that particular evening was so light in Hanley that the clerks in the District Bank, who were making up their quarterly accounts, dispensed with gas till shortly before 10; the 'Casual,' however, found this same evening too dark at half-past 8 to recognize the streets he traversed.

"On leaving the Town Hall I was soon reconnoitring the King's Head public house, the one in [illegible] dog with his ugly face. It is a respectable-looking, good-sized house at the top of Broad-street. There are three entrances—one facing broad street, the other two in Piccadilly; the upper one of the two, be it borne in mind, is an unmistakably quiet-looking one, as if it led into some back room where dark plots and intrigues might be planned with safety. It was the quiet unassuming appearance of this doorway, I suspect, which induced the 'Casual' to fix upon this house to the secretary of the S.P.C.A. This doorway leads into a room, however, which is the only one in the house for callers, and is very nicely fitted up with stuffed leather seats, polished mahogany tables, some good engravings, and a handsome pier glass over the mantelpiece; and, in short, it is the very kind of room a rough would not frequent, and it is one that, from the almost luxurious character of its furniture, a stranger would not forget, if at the time he were endowed with the ordinary powers of observation. It also adjoins and opens into the bar, which is a spacious one, handsomely fitted up, with a large mirror at each end. It is impossible for a man who has really been into the house once to mistake it afterwards. The manager told me he well recollected the evening of June 2[illegible] as he was expecting his employer, who was away, to return that evening; he denied [illegible] that any man 'black as [illegible],' or any rough or roughs, entered the room with a dog upon the night in question; he was equally sure no person was served with a half-pint of brandy as mentioned by the 'Casual.' He denied, moreover, that any dog created [illegible] the slightest noise in the bar room is heard [illegible], by a rule of the establishment, is never left unattended.

"The fight, the 'Casual' declares, took place on June 24. On the previous evening, June 23, be it remembered, he tells us that while coming down a by-street he met 'a man black as ink, and evidently a pitman,' who was carrying two retriever pups. He spoke to the man, he says, and quickly induced him to enter an alehouse hard by where they talked of dog-fighting. 'At the alehouse,' writes the 'Casual,' 'we met the doggy company, and the conversation turned on the doings of that particular British sport in which two of the canine tribe are the chief actors. I was deeply interested in the subject of dog-fighting, and having judiciously propitiated an old hand at the game, as well as my friend of the brown retriever, with beer and tobacco, we retired to a secluded corner of the bar-room and discoursed the matter. . . . Had the dreadful old hand confided to me that he was a descendant of a celebrated ogre family who devoured babies, I don't think I have experienced such a sense of fear and shrinking towards him as I did. As for the dirty white bulldog he had with him . . . it would have afforded me much satisfaction to have administered to him a dose of strychnine on the spot. . . . The door swung open, and a man's head appeared—a head with the nose almost flat to the face, and squinting eyes with an enormously wide mouth. It was fortunate that the bulldog's chain was made fast to the leg of the seat, for no sooner did the ugly face appear than the dog made a spring out, its bloodshot eyes starting with fury, its teeth exposed, and straining madly against its tether in its frantic desire to reach its enemy.'

"The owner of the dog is said to have been almost as furious as the animal, but 'by the time a half-pint brandy measure had been filled' at the expense of the 'Casual,' and 'emptied by the Old Hand and his friend,' peace was restored. All through the succeeding day, June 24, the day of the fight, 'curiosity' kept the 'Casual' mindful of his appointment with the two men that evening, for they had promised to take him to a dog-fight that was not to be all a dog-fight.' The 'Casual' evidently pinned some faith in the old saw, 'Punctuality the soul of business,' for, to quote his own words,—

"'I resolved to go through with the matter, and punctual to the minute—half-past 8 o'clock—I was at the trysting place. 'You had better not meet us at the alehouse,' whispered the Old Hand, as we parted on the previous night; 'after what happened somebody might smell a rat, and be on the watch. Stand at the corner of Mill-lane, and when you see us follow without taking notice.' The Old Hand and his friend, the owner of the brown retriever, were as faithful to the appointment as I myself, and when they strolled up Mill-lane innocently smoking their pipes, a figure, whose appearance was somewhat questionable, I fear, in point of attire, happened to be going in the same direction, and kept in their wake, up one street and down another, until the chase began to grow somewhat wearisome. At last, however, a halt was called near a dirty row of houses, at the door of one of which stood a man in miner garb, who, as soon as he perceived us, knocked the ashes out of his pipe against the doorpost, and this evidently was a preconcerted sign that nothing was amiss, for my companions made straight for the house in question without further [illegible] out a door [illegible] within, and [illegible] with a stone [illegible]. It was quite dark in [illegible], and a woman came out of a back room to us with a candle to light the way down to the cellar or kitchen, whichever it might be called.

"'Whatever the nature of the coming performance, the company who were privileged to witness it were already assembled. The scene was a place about 16ft. square, with bare walls and a brick floor, and at the four sides a rope was already extended, leaving a space of about a yard between it and the wall, and here, railed off from the centre, three deep, were the sightseers. Altogether there must have been at least 50 persons packed in the limited space, while the centre of the floor was neatly sawdusted. A paraffin lamp hung from the ceiling, and the window was quite covered with a shutter.

"'But the personage who chiefly attracted my attention was a dwarf—a man of at least middle age judging from his grizzled gray hair and the enormous size of his head and ears, but certainly not more than four feet and a half in height, yet with tremendous hands and feet and bandy legs. This was 'Brummy,' the person whose head and face I had once seen before under circumstances which the reader may possibly remember.'

After certain preparations had been completed, one of the audience said, 'Dan'l won't bring in Physic till the last minnit.' The 'Casual' was sorely troubled as to who Dan'l was, and who the physic was for, but he soon found Dan'l was his elderly miner friend of the previous evening, and Physic was the white bulldog, who, on catching sight of 'Brummy,' repeated the scene at the alehouse on the preceding night. The 'Casual' then treats us all to what he avows is a truthful account of one of the most brutal and disgusting performances one can conceive. As already stated, the 'Casual' and the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals visited Hanley with a view to ascertain the precise locality where Brummy and 'Physic' fought. The 'Casual' easily recognized the King's Head public house in Piccadilly as the one in which he sat and drank with the men on the evening of June 23, when the white bulldog was driven to the verge of madness by the man with the ugly face. From Piccadilly the 'Casual' led the secretary down Sun-street into St. Mark-street and Clyde-street where he seemed puzzled for a minute. He, however, fixed upon St. Mark-street as the one in which he witnessed the dog-fight on June 24. Several houses were entered and inspected by the two gentlemen, but nothing was discovered to warrant the supposition that a dog-fight had occurred in that street. The secretary wrote significantly to the *Daily Telegraph* about their unsuccessful visit, and the 'Casual' replied to his letter, and endeavoured to explain his inability to fix the spot by stating that it was too dark when he met the two men at half-past 8, to distinguish anything distinctly, and, moreover, that he was a stranger, but in spite of that he identified the King's Head beyond a doubt.

July 29.—This morning I spent in threading, tape in hand, the whole of the by-streets around Tinkers' Clough, hoping to meet with a cellar or kitchen 16ft. square; but I was doomed to disappointment. I, however, met with an old man, who told me he was 71, and had lived in Hanley 51 years. Years back cock-fighting and dog-fighting were very common, he said. Those were things of the past. He had read 'Brummy's' meeting with 'Physic,' and did not believe a word of it. When he was a boy, he heard his father talk of a fight between a man and a dog in the old Bullring, at Stone or Stoke (he forgot which). The man was stripped to his waist, and put into a hole in the ground up to his waist; he was armed with a stick. The dog was set at him loose. One blow from the stick broke the dog's leg, and a second one stunned it, and so the man won. I inquired elsewhere as to the truth of this anecdote, but nobody had heard it before. I soon after stumbled upon an old member of the P. R., whom I once saw at work in his palmy days. If any such fight as 'Physic's had happened, Mr. Bruiser was bound to have been there. 'It would be impossible to have such sport and me not to see it or hear of it'; and from the quiet, earnest way in which he and others spoke about the reward (£20), I am convinced that that amount would be very useful to them just now, and that they would soon have gained it if possible.

The movements of the 'Casual' have been given me as follows:—He arrived in Hanley soon after noon on June 24. He came by train, and the only luggage he had with him was a small leathern case, resembling a travelling writing-desk. He stayed at an inn not far from Crown Bank; at the bar he gave his name. He went out at 6 o'clock in his ordinary suit, and *minus* the small leathern case. He returned shortly after 11 o'clock; he went into the commercial room and entered into conversation with another gentleman—an utter stranger—to whom he told his name, and stated he was the author of the 'Casual.' The two gentlemen talked a long time on various subjects, but not a word about a dog-fight. On the following day, June 25, the 'Casual' left Hanley, per train, for Longton. His statement that he arranged matters with the black-as-ink man on the 23rd is scarcely consistent with his arrival in Hanley on the 24th. I was now getting interested, and determined to stay a while longer, and discover further. I was out the whole of this night in the company of an inspector, who conducted me over the ironworks of Earl Granville. The many hands I spoke to about the dog-fight ridiculed the tale, and asked what man breathing had the heart to tackle a bulldog in that fashion?

"July 30.—I noticed bulldogs were unquestionably in the minority: half-bred dogs were more plentiful, but the small grayhound breed used for rabbit-coursing predominates. At noon this day a man told me he believed the fight did take place because he knew a man who saw it. I found my man, and he acknowledged he got it from another. The police got a telegram from a professional gentleman of high standing, naming the exact locality of the fight. The cellar was searched, to the great annoyance of a whole tribe of ancient spiders, whose webs hung from the ceiling and walls in thick folds like drapery. I saw a placard offering the £20 reward; on it was scribbled in pencil, 'Maik it anuther bob and I will give you the tip strate. Yung Brummy.

"The landlord of the Black Horse denies that the 'Casual' saw two bills—a goose club and a pudding club—at his house; a pudding club does not and never did exist there.

"July 31.—Visited Wedgwood Pottery. The employes I accosted professed entire ignorance of the fight: the insinuations they levelled against the author of the fight were not of the most flattering order. In the evening I found myself in St. Mark-street, watching the bright furnaces in Earl Granville's ironworks. The furnaces are in a direct line with St. Mark-street, which is most brilliantly illuminated by them. Clyde-street is well lighted too, by them. Clyde-street and St. Mark-street are parallel, and no other two streets are so brightly illuminated as these two are. It is a noteworthy fact that St. Mark-street and Clyde-street are the two streets the 'Casual' fixed upon as the locality of the fight. Clyde-street is a new one; the residents in both streets are of undoubted respectability, and instead of having cellars or kitchens in their houses 16ft. square, they have pantries about 3ft. square.

"Aug. 1.—This morning I met the Mayor and other gentlemen on the Town Council at the Town-hall, and to them I explained that, although I had left no stone unturned, I had failed to obtain even the slightest clue to the fight, notwithstanding I had met with every facility at the hands of the residents and police; neither had I discovered the faintest circumstance calculated to arouse my suspicion that such a fight had taken place. With this interview my business in Hanley terminated.

"Many years ago dog-fighting was a fashionable pastime in Staffordshire; the 'Casual' was doubtless cognizant of this, hence the selection of Hanley as a most likely town. It was unfortunate, however, for him that he identified the King's Head, as it is the last place a rough would frequent; and in respect to St. Mark-street, the cellars and kitchens there are, with two exceptions, merely pantries about three feet square. Besides, none but a man stone-blind could miss seeing the furnaces at the foot of the street. The same remark applies to Clyde-street, a new and extremely clean one. Naming June 24 was a grand *lapsus calami*, for, instead of being dusk at Hanley at half-past 8, the clerks at the bank worked without gas till nearly 10; worse still, the sun did not go down until 19 minutes past 8; and, oh horror! the moon was well-nigh at the full. Moreover, when the 'Casual' arrived in Hanley by train on June 24 (where could he have been on the 23d?) he went out about 6 o'clock without his writing-case, the only luggage he brought. Where, then, did he get his old clothes from—I mean his 'questionable attire?' He was well dressed at 6 o'clock, then where did he change them? I inquired at many small alehouses if a gentleman had hired a room for a short period, or whether he had engaged a bed for the night and had not used it? But the reply was always 'No.' I have shown how the 'Commissioner' returned to his inn soon after 11, and without dropping a word of the fight to the other gentleman. The trysting-place, Mill-lane, about which he was so emphatic, is another error. The cellar 16 feet square has not yet been built and the pudding club may commence in September next!

"The gentleman who is reported to have said that he met two men in the train on June 25 who spoke of a fight has been discovered, and he now writes that his evidence is so shallow it adds nothing to what is already known. One point more, and I have done. This fight the 'Casual' describes as the battle for the rub. 'Physic' had won one; 'Brummy' one. Was no one present at either of these previous fights? Could they have been kept so quiet? I doubt it."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ [illegible]
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees [illegible].

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14, Rampart Row, W.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER PLAN KNOWN, BECAUSE

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of [illegible] premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at the Company's English rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with the option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

The Table adopted is the NATIONAL ENGLISH LIFE Table, on this all the "Positive" calculations of rates for each age between 20 and 60 are based, because it is believed to express the value of human life more correctly than any table yet constructed.

With reference to the question of our Indian rates being too low, we have only to state that the following calculation proves them to be fully adequate to meet all claims. A, aged 20 next birthday, effects an Assurance with the Positive for Rs. 1,000, payable at his death; Premiums, in 5 Annual Payments; Sum payable, Rs. 91-1-4 every year for 5 years, when the Office will require no more payments from A. Under the Positive system, 20 per cent. of A's Premiums will be kept in the Office for Expenses and Profits, and the remaining 80 per cent. invested in Government Paper at Compound Interest. By the time A has ceased to pay Premiums to the Office, there will be Rs. 410-7-4 invested towards payment of the Assurance, and held by the Official Trustee Custodian of the "Bombay Life Fund."

Thus—The Fund at end of the First Year at 4 per cent.
compound interest will be ... ... Rs. 75 12 6
Ditto Second Year 154 9 6
Ditto Third Year 236 8 11
Ditto Fourth Year 321 12 10
Ditto Fifth Year in Government Paper with Official Trustee ... 410 7 4

The next question to be considered is this,—Seeing that the Life Fund will have already derived from A's payments Rs. 410-7-4 in 5 years, in how many more years will this sum, if put out to compound interest at four per cent., realize a further amount of Rs. 589-8-8, the exact sum wanted to make up the Assurance.

Thus—Rs. 410 7 4 In hand
,, 589 8 8 Required
Rs. 1,000 0 0 The Sum Assured—

The answer is, in 22 years 8 months.

From the date, therefore, of A's joining the office, to the time that his payments of premium, turned over at compound interest, have reached Rs. 1,000, he has lived 27 years 8 months, and the Positive, as far as it is concerned, does not require him to live any longer, as his money has already realized what the Company, or rather the Bombay Life Fund, is liable for.

The only one remaining point now for consideration is,—What is A's "mean duration" of life in India?

According to Mr. Actuary Brown's investigations in 1871 on the mortality prevailing amongst Europeans in India, an Assurant of the age of 20 has a "*mean duration*" of 34 years 4 months if a Civilian, and of 28 years 6 months if a Military man, so that the Positive, especially in the case of "Civil" expectation, is well within the mark. *Thus*—

	Civil. Yrs. M.	Military. Yrs. M.
Mr. Actuary Brown gives A to live	34 4	28 6
The Positive gives A to pay in	27 8	27 8
Difference in favour of the Positive—	6 8	0 10

We are thus enabled to arrange Life Assurance transactions on a really equitable and sound basis—that is, to charge a fair and graduated rate of premium for the year of assurance, and substituting for it the principle of giving every assurer a definite proportion of the sum assured for each premium paid as an unconditional property, we realize a thoroughly equitable system of Life Assurance, under which every assurer derives full value for all sums paid as premiums, the effect of which on the public generally, when the system is understood, will be to render Life Assurance infinitely more acceptable, and consequently more extensively adopted than it has hitherto been, and correspondingly profitable to the Company.

THE POSITIVE PLAN succeeds in making the Assurance Contract clear, secure, and as little burdensome to the assured as possible: by avoiding all useless and unfair conditions—by setting apart in trust a sufficient portion of the premiums and other assets in Government Securities to meet claims as they fall due—by accepting moderate premiums for a limited number of years, or spreading the payments over a longer period, as may best suit the convenience of assurants—by allowing the assured the use, according to his necessities, of a large part of the premiums—and by making the Assurance transferable without trouble or expense through the medium of the Positive Note, which, like a Bank Note, passes from hand to hand without endorsement or other formality.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium............£ 718,386
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1862.......................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.......................£300,630
Do. 1872.......................£816,388

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	29 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 6
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

SUN FIRE O[illegible]
INSURANCES [illegible]

LONDON and [illegible]
The Undersigned [illegible] Stones and other [illegible] Letters to [illegible] Sailing Vessels [illegible] Eastern Port [illegible] in India, China [illegible] Lloyd's.
Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD [illegible]
COLONIAL [illegible]
An Amalgamation [illegible] LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY [illegible] ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business [illegible] will henceforth be [illegible] THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE [illegible].
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the [illegible] upwards of [illegible] upwards of [illegible] during the past year [illegible] sterling, the [illegible] annum.
MODERATE RATES charged [illegible] India, and other places [illegible].
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES [illegible] British Colonies [illegible] transaction of business [illegible] Claims paid.
Immediate [illegible] their temporary [illegible].
PROFITS divided every five years. The New Colonial [illegible] plication at the Chief Office [illegible] home or at road.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, [illegible]
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial [illegible]
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. [illegible]
K. R. Cama, Esq. [illegible]
A. E. Ashley, Esq. [illegible]
MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH,
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.,
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.,
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D. [illegible]
William Emmens, Esq. [illegible]
Charles Harrison, Esq. [illegible]
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. [illegible]
William Lethbridge, Esq. [illegible]
Richard Nugent, Esq. The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders [illegible] subscribed Capital of the Company [illegible] and influential body of Proprietors [illegible] registered in the Court of Chancery [illegible] of the Special Act of Parliament [illegible] powering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy [illegible] holders by means of an entirely new [illegible] the especial use of the Indian Branches [illegible].
No labour or expense has been spared [illegible] these Tables, and the Directors have [illegible] resting attention to them, being [illegible] the views, and satisfy the expectations [illegible] in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which those who [illegible] same time a surviving family be provided [illegible] mature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances [illegible] whole term of life, the annual premium [illegible] number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never [illegible] non-payment of Premiums.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates [illegible].
Premiums may be paid annually, [illegible] monthly as desired.
Parsees and [illegible].
For detailed [illegible]
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

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